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WOOD'S
SCARLET INTERMEDIATE
CARROT

WOOD'S SEEDS

WOOD'S PRIZE HEAD
LATE FLAT DUTCH
CABBAGE

1922

D. N. Shoemaker

JAN 10 1922

WOOD'S
WILT-RESISTANT
TOMATO

WOOD'S
EARLIEST PROLIFIC
SQUASH

T.W. WOOD & SONS,
SEEDSMEN, RICHMOND, VA.

Wood's High Grade Fertilizers

NOTE.—Prices as noted below are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. Such changes will be noted in WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL or will quote prices on request.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Potash, 2 per cent.

This brand is prepared especially for grain and grass crops and contains the plant foods in proper proportions to start a vigorous growth on which the result of the crop largely depends, and sufficient to feed the crop till maturity. It is quick in its action and lasting in its results. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre when drilled with the seeds; if broadcasted, apply before seeding and harrow in seeds and fertilizer at the same time. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.80; ton, \$36.00.**

Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 1.21 per cent; Phosphoric Acid 10 to 11 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent

Corn requires a liberal amount of phosphoric acid to develop the grain and mature the crop. It also requires sufficient ammonia to produce a quick growth and potash enough to complete the plant foods necessary for a full development. All these plant foods are contained in our Corn Fertilizer in proper proportions to give the best results at harvest time. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. per acre. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.40; ton, \$32.00.**

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 3 to 4 per cent.

An "all-round" fertilizer prepared for use on vegetable crops of every kind, including root crops which require a liberal quantity of potash. The amount of plant food is properly balanced to give good results on all garden crops. An especially good fertilizer for the home garden, and is put up in convenient sized bags to meet the requirements of the home gardener and larger sizes for the market gardener. **Bag of 50 lbs., \$1.40; 100-lb. bag, \$2.40; 200-lb. bag, \$4.40; ton, \$42.00.**

Market Grower Fertilizer

For Garden Crops, Grass and Clover

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

Market Grower brand is prepared to meet a demand among vegetable growers who want a fertilizer to force a quick growth. This requires a high percentage of ammonia. Market Grower brand is also splendidly adapted for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to increase the growth of the second crop, supplying the necessary plant food at the season the crop needs it most. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.40; ton \$42.00.**

High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer

For Vegetables, Grass and Clover

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

High-Grade Trucker brand contains an even greater percentage of ammonia than our Market Grower brand and is prepared for those who require this plant food in excess quantity to force the quickest possible growth in truck crops. The amount of ammonia it contains makes it particularly well adapted for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick healthy growth. On such crops and alfalfa it will pay handsome profits in increased quantities of hay at the second and later cuttings. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$5.30; ton, \$51.00.**

Lister's Standard Superphosphate

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 9 per cent; Soluble Potash, 1 per cent.

A complete fertilizer, containing all the elements of plant food for any crop as a substitute for stable manure or in combination with manure. It is one of the few fertilizers made of pure animal bone, which accounts for its lasting quality, the effects being noticeable in several succeeding crops. In addition to its adaptability for vegetable crops, it is fine for grain that is to be followed by grass. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.10; ton \$49.00.**

Standard Potato Fertilizer

For All Root Crops

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 4 to 5 per cent.

Although called a potato fertilizer, it is equally good for all root crops which demand a liberal supply of potash. We recommend it for Irish and sweet potatoes and all root crops; it is also a splendid general garden fertilizer. **Bag of 100 lbs., \$2.50; 200-lb. bag, \$4.60; ton, \$44.00.**

Sweet Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia 2 to 3 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

A good all-around fertilizer for Irish and sweet potatoes and garden vegetables generally especially when used in combination with stable or barnyard manure. On all root crops as well as potatoes, it will increase the crop and produce larger and smoother roots. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre in drills; if broadcasted, the amount per acre should be increased. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.70; ton, \$35.00.**

Standard Bone Meal

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent; Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

Made of pure animal bone, finely ground and thoroughly steamed to remove the grease. Being finely ground, it is quickly available, and no fertilizer is more lasting in its effects than bone—the beneficial results can be noted for several years after it is applied. There is no crop grown either in the garden or on the farm that will not respond splendidly to a liberal application of bone. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.00; ton, \$38.00.**

Sheep Manure

In the garden, the hot-bed, the cold frame, for fruit trees, in flower beds and pots and on the lawn, Sheep Manure will give most excellent results. On the farm it is very effective on corn, tobacco, grass and forage crops. On wheat and other grains, if mixed with acid phosphate, it will produce largely increased yields; it is equally good for potatoes if mixed with kainit or other form of potash. **25-lb bag, 85c.; 50-lb bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.80; 500 lbs., \$13.00; ton, \$48.00.**

Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric

Acid Phosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, soy or soja beans, and for applying to lands in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, all manure being deficient in phosphoric acid but high in ammonia, the mixture is a better balanced plant food. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.40; ton, \$22.00.**

Nitrate of Soda

The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after each cutting, producing a strong, healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. **Price, not prepaid, 1b., 10 cts.; 5 lbs., 40 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 25 lbs., \$1.20; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.85; 200-lb. bag \$7.25; 5 bags or more, \$7.00 per bag. Price fluctuates.**

Lime Marl

A quickly soluble form of lime that will release the natural fertilizers in the soil and make them available as plant food; sweetens sour or acid soils and aids the decomposition of vegetable matter. It will enrich your soil while burnt lime will destroy plant food and waste the nitrogen, the most costly plant food. Lime Marl increases production, helps to convert organic matter into available plant food. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.20; ton, \$10.00.**

Land Plaster

Land Plaster has the property of combining with the potash in the soil and making it available as plant food. It should be mixed with all stable and barnyard manures, as it combines with the ammonia that might otherwise be lost and "fixes" it in the form of sulphate of ammonia, in which form it is taken up by the plant as needed. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.70; ton \$15.00.**

What to Grow in 1922

The question of what to grow during 1922 affects every Southern farmer and calls for a study of world-wide conditions and foreign exchange, European particularly, for Europe is our best customer for cotton and tobacco. Just now Europe is desperately poor, her currencies inflated and her credit is impaired. Even Great Britain, the richest country in Europe has to pay \$1.25 for every \$1.00 worth she buys from us; France pays nearly three times as much as formerly; Germany, once a large buyer of our cotton, can buy practically nothing because of her financial condition. They are in the position of the poor tenant farmer who has no credit at the country store. This condition means that Southern farmers should grow nothing on which we are dependant on foreign countries for a market. Grow less cotton and more food stuffs that can be fed on the farm, stock that can walk off the farm without freight charges; stock that will enrich the farm by making manure to cut down your fertilizer bills, require less labor, and in the end prove more profitable than cotton and tobacco.

What the farmer pays for farm machinery is out of proportion to what he gets for his product. Into the cost of every plow he buys goes the high wages paid to the miners and the workmen in the factories, high freight rates from the mine to the factory and from the factory to the distributing point where the farmer gets his plow, high freight rates resulting

from high wages paid to railroad labor. This explains in part why farmers have to pay high prices for manufactured goods.

The price of seeds on the contrary are in many cases down to pre-war levels. When quoting Wood's Seeds for 1922 we have kept constantly in mind quality first—when you plant Wood's Seeds you get the very best. After quality comes price, and we have quoted as low as the finest quality will allow.

"The milk pail tells what sort of care the cow has had." We have grown from a little store 12 x 24 feet till now we occupy nine large buildings, equipped with the most modern machinery for cleaning seeds, proving conclusively that we have supplied good seeds, that the planters of Wood's Seeds have been well pleased and that our high grade seeds have given satisfactory results.

We cordially thank all who have contributed to this splendid growth and assure them and our new friends that we will always safeguard their interests by supplying only high-grade seeds that under favorable conditions will give the most satisfying results. When ordering Wood's Seeds bear in mind that no transaction is satisfactory to us that is not satisfactory to you.

Very truly yours,

January 1, 1922.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money —Money should be sent by **BANK CHECK, POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. Always register letters containing currency. Postage stamps in small amounts are satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

C. O. D. Shipments Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship perishable goods C. O. D.

Your Name and Address —Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If you have not received the seeds you ordered probably yours is among them.

Postpaid Prices on Garden Seeds means that garden seeds so quoted will be delivered to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route or at any postoffice in the United States at postpaid prices. If you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay express charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Fluctuation in Prices —Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices, whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog. If prices are lower, you get the benefit of the decline; if higher, we will, of course, be compelled to charge the prevailing price at the time the order is received.

Bags —We make no charge for bags for oats, rye, barley, field corns, cow-peas, soy and velvet beans and such grass seeds as can safely be shipped in grain bags. On orders for seeds in any quantity when ordered at prices quoted "post-paid" there is no charge for bags. On orders for quantities under 50 pounds at prices quoted "not prepaid," there is no charge for bags. On lots of 50 pounds or more of clovers, timothy, herd grass, millet, rape, etc., which must be shipped in cotton bags, we charge extra for the bags as follows: $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. size, 35 cts.; 1 bus. size, 15 cts.

About Warranting Seeds —While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and amount paid for them will be refunded."

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

Variety.	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
ALFALFA	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000.	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Sept.	1½ lbs.	100 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ POLE	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ DWARF LIMA	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	56 to 60 lbs.
“ NAVY	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ SOY or SOJA	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 to 3 ins.	60 lbs.
“ VELVET	May and June.	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	4 feet.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
“ STOCK	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BROOM CORN	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	4 to 5 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	May, June, July.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY	Jan. to June., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
“ LATE	April to July.	1 oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
CARROT	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
CELERY	Feb., Mar. and April.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
CHUFAS	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
“ CRIMSON	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	60 lbs.
“ JAPAN	March and April.	Broadcast.	10 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	25 lbs.
“ SWEET	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	.....
“ OTHER KINDS.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug to Nov.	Broadcast.	10 to 12 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	60 lbs.
COLLARDS	March to August.	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
“ FIELD	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CUCUMBER	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT	Feb., Mar., April.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	.....
ENDIVE	August.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
“ WINTER	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI	March to July.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
LETTUCE	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	8 to 12 ins.	18 inches.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	.....
LEEK	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
MUSTARD	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	6 to 12 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK or CAN- TALOUPE	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
MILLET, GOLDEN	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
OKRA	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION	Jan., Feb.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
PARSLEY	Feb., Mar.—Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
PARSNIP	March to June 15th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
PEANUTS	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, GARDEN	Feb. to May.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
“ COW	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ CANADA FIELD	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PEPPER	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1000 plts.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	18 inches.	2 to 3 feet.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY	Mar., April.	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
“ LATE	June, July.	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
RAPE	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to Nov.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	1 to 1½ feet.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
RHUBARB	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 6 feet.	4 to 5 feet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
RYE	July to Nov.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
SALSIFY	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
SORGHUM	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 6 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
SPINACH	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	1 oz.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TEOSINTE	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO	February.	.....	1 to 2 ozs.	3½ to 4 feet.	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
TOMATO	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	.....
TURNIP	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	.....
VETCH	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....
WHEAT	October and November.	Broadcast.	5 pecks.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT

Wood's New Varieties and Specialties

Woodburn White Dent Corn

UNITED STATES SELECTION No. 77—THE RESULT OF 20 YEARS SELECTION

In no 10-year period has the corn yield of the whole United States averaged more than 28 bushels to the acre. Twice as much land and labor is being used in the production of corn than is necessary. By planting only seed corn that has been selected for yield your corn crop per acre can easily be doubled. For twenty years the United States Department of Agriculture has been working on a strain of corn, selecting the best ear in the field, planting and again selecting, and repeating the operation for twenty years until now, after patient and careful selection we have the opportunity of offering the result of their work, and you have the chance of securing foundation stock on which to build your bigger future crops. The Department of Agriculture describes it as "a vigorous white dent which we have spent twenty years of successful breeding for increased productivity and resistance to diseases and wind storms." The 1921 crop averaged 100 bushels to the acre and this is the lot we were fortunate enough to secure. The photograph shows the type of ear and how well filled at butt and tip, but it cannot show the vigorous growth resulting from the elimination from the planting stock, year by year, of every ear that did not come up to standard in strength of germination, for only corn from strong growing ears was planted. The quantity of Woodburn White Dent available for distribution is limited to the crop harvested from the government's foundation multiplying plot and is offered only as long as our stock lasts. By mail postpaid, trial pkt. 15 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; ½ peck \$1.50; peck \$2.40; ½ bus. \$4.15; bushel \$7.25.

Not prepaid, qt. 45 cts.; ½ peck \$1.25; peck \$2.00; ½ bus. \$3.50; bushel \$6.00.

No. 429. Norduke Wilt Resistant Tomato

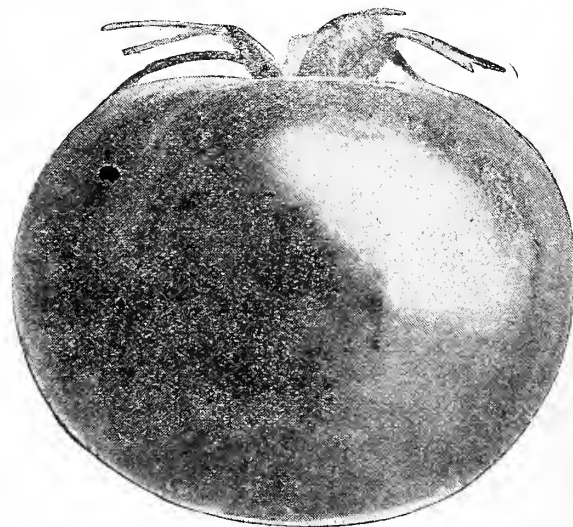
Wilt resistant tomatoes have proved their value in every part of the country, fully justifying the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture from whom we secured our planting stock of Norduke, which we regard as the best variety they have bred up. In a large field of ordinary varieties there was set last summer an acre of wilt resistant tomatoes, and by the middle of August every plant was dead except the wilt resistant. Norduke is a large red smooth tomato, larger than Stone, a heavier yielder and about a week earlier. By mail postpaid, pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00.

Other Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

The Marvel and Norton were also grown from stock seeds supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture and have produced splendid crops where the ordinary varieties have proved a complete failure. Both should be planted in every garden, the Marvel for early, the Norton for late. They will be an insurance policy in case wilt attacks your plantings of other varieties.

No. 420. MARVEL WILT RESISTANT.—Prolific medium early tomato, producing smooth, red fruit of medium size. It is suitable for the home garden, market and canning. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50 postpaid.

No. 421. NORTON WILT RESISTANT.—A late tomato very much like Stone. The fruits are very smooth, solid and finely flavored. It begins to ripen in midsummer and continues till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50 postpaid.



Norduke Wilt Resistant Tomato.

No. 241. Chicken Lettuce

—If you raise chickens you should grow Chicken Lettuce, for it provides just the right green food to keep them in the best of health. Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown. It does not make a heart but sends up a stalk three to four feet high fairly loaded with leaves. You can either cut the stalk or pull the leaves; in either case it keeps on growing and will yield more green food even than rape. Although called Chicken Lettuce and recommended especially for chickens, it can be fed to any kind of stock and can be grown as economically and produced in even greater abundance than any of the green crops usually grown for feeding. An ounce of seeds will produce as much green food as the average flock of chickens can consume. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.



Chicken Lettuce.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

—If you want the very earliest squashes, Wood's Earliest Prolific is the only squash to plant. It is fully ten days earlier than the next earliest, but its greatest merit is the increased amount of flesh it contains as compared with other squashes because the scallops are not as pronounced; they are easier to prepare and with less waste, and they are thicker from the stem to blossom end and not flattened and depressed as in ordinary varieties. Two squashes contain as much flesh as three of other kinds. The plant is of the true bush form, about two feet high, a vigorous grower and an abundant yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.30 per lb.

No. 230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

—Its splendid crisp heads with nicely blanched hearts, its sureness to head, and its adaptability for growing either in frames or out of doors, both for spring and fall sowing, have all combined to make Wood's Cabbage Lettuce the most popular of all lettuces for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.30 per lb.

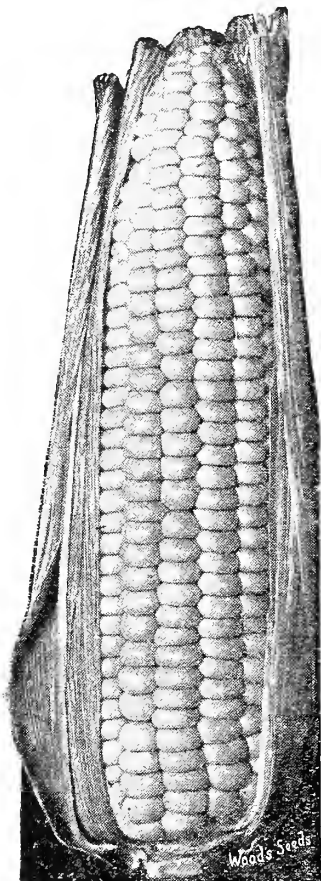


Wood's Cabbage Lettuce.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early Corn

—Every one looks forward to the time when the first "corn on the cob" is ready, and the first is Bland's Extra Early, for in earliness none can equal it. It is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such a constant and growing demand—practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It is not a sugar corn, nor are the ears as long as the late kinds, but they are of good size, attractive and well filled with plump, pearly-white grains of fine flavor. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener but to those who grow for market, for in point of earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.10.**

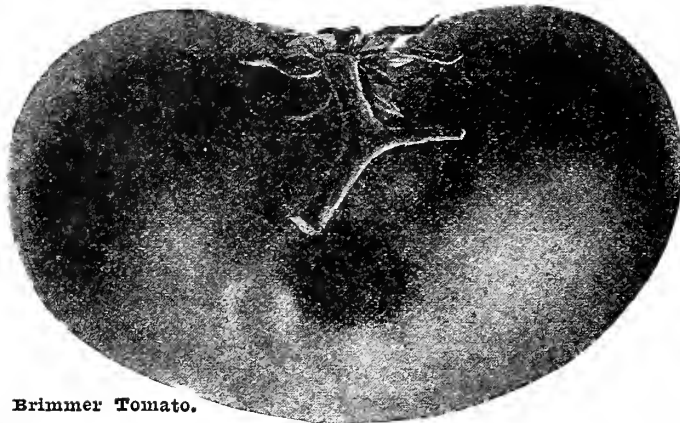
Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Bland's Extra Early Corn.

No. 278. Jackson Water Melon

—There are larger water melons than Jackson, but in delicious sweetness there isn't a melon that can compare with it. Giving due consideration to the merits of the other good melons in our list, we still recommend Jackson to the private gardener. Its juicy red meat fairly melts in the mouth and its delicious sugary flavor is not equalled by any other melon. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Brimmer Tomato.

No. 437. Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

—In size, meatiness, productiveness and especially in quality no tomato can compare with Brimmer. Fruits weighing from 1 to 1½ pounds are not regarded as particularly large, for they frequently weigh over 2 pounds. They are practically all meat, have no core and very few seeds. When tied up to stakes they give wonderful yields, the fruits being borne in large bunches and bear till frost. Unlike most tomatoes, they are free from acid and can be enjoyed by those who cannot eat acid fruits. For more complete description and for information how to grow the biggest and best Brimmers, see page 35. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$3.00.**

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER

Hubam Sweet Clover is probably the most interesting agricultural discovery in recent years. The Rural New Yorker says of it: "We believe that this annual sweet clover will prove the most useful manurial crop thus far introduced and we think it will change the entire aspect of farming in many sections; ranks in importance with some of the greatest chemical discoveries which have revolutionized industry. Inside of one hundred days it will bring to the soil as much nitrogen as a farmer can hope to get from fifteen loads of manure to the acre."



Hubam Sweet Corn.

out the late summer, and ample seeds are self sown to insure a full volunteer crop the next season.

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, either broadcast or in rows 18 to 20 inches apart; it may be sown as late as May or June and it may be sown in wheat and oats just as you do other clovers. It prefers a sweet soil; if your land is acid give it an application of lime. Cover the seeds lightly and firm the soil by rolling if possible. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.85; 5 lbs. \$8.25; 10 lbs. \$15.35. Not prepaid, 1 lb. \$1.75; 5-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.**

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

No. 90. Wood's Extra Early Cabbage

—The earliest of all cabbages. More than

twenty years ago we introduced Wood's Extra Early, and in the meantime no variety brought out can compare with it in earliness. Though not quite as solid as Jersey Wakefield, it is large and fully a week earlier. The quality is good, it has few loose leaves and nearly every plant forms a head. Wood's Extra Early should be grown in every garden for first early use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**



Wood's Extra Early Cabbage.

No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima Beans

—The Wilson is the very latest improvement in the large type of bush lima beans. It is a wonderfully prolific bearer—we have counted more than forty pods to the plant that would be ready at a single picking. These pods will average more than five inches long and are filled with five large, buttery beans that for flavor are not surpassed by any large lima bean. The plant is strong and vigorous and holds the pods well off the ground, preventing rotting during wet weather. In the trial grounds, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other, yet it continued in bearing for a long season. On account of the luxuriant foliage providing ample shelter for the pods, they remain fresh and tender longer than ordinary. In earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, we do not believe the Wilson is equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

Wood's High-Grade Garden Seeds

"BY MAIL POSTPAID" and "NOT PREPAID"

GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, all transportation charges prepaid, to any post office in the United States. Or, if you prefer, we will ship by express and prepay charges. Shipment by express is safer than by parcel post.

FIELD SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia,

Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices" the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

When quoted "NOT PREPAID" we deliver to the post office, express office or freight depot in Richmond, you to pay transportation charges.



ASPARAGUS

Culture.—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; sow 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation, keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. After the cutting season is over spray with Bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture Paris green or arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

No. 5. Giant Argenteuil—A selection from imported French stock, has become thoroughly acclimated, and in earliness, size and productiveness is pronounced superior to all other kinds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5-lb. lots 60 cts. per lb.**

No. 4. Palmetto—A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 55 cts. per lb.**

No. 3. Conover's Colossal—A standard variety of large size and splendid quality; very tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CULTURE.—Dig or plow cut a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone or kanit, and as the asparagus begins to grow, earth up to blanch the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plants about 15x50 feet; 5,000 will plant an acre.

FOR FIELD CULTURE the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. A subsoil plow should be used to break the soil as deeply as possible.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. **By mail, postpaid, 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$4.35; \$8.25 per 1,000.**

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old-roots. **By mail postpaid, 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$4.25; \$8.00 per 1,000.**

5,000 or more Asparagus Roots—Write for special price.

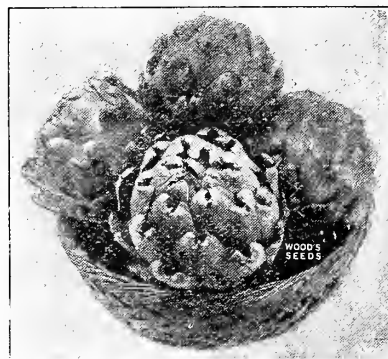
ARTICHOKE

Culture.—The seeds of Green Globe Artichokes can be sown in hot-beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Protect in winter with litter or manure. If properly cared for will last for years.

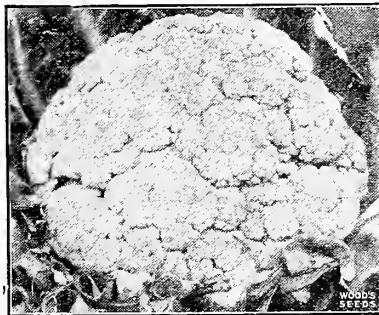
No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.

Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. Hardy in Virginia and farther South; should be largely grown: once planted, lasts for years. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50.**

JERUSALEM.—Grown from roots. Their greatest value is for stock feeding, particularly for hogs; it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be fed. It is sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickles. Cultivate like potatoes. For fuller information, see page 87. **Qt. 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); peck 80 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.**



Green Globe Artichoke.



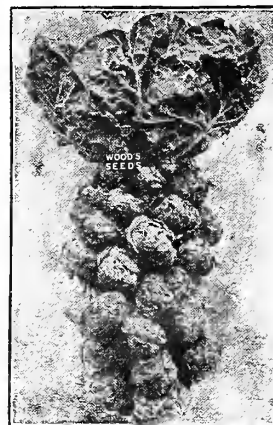
Early White Cape Broccoli.

be sown either in the spring or fall. 1 ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

No. 85. EARLY WHITE CAPE.—The best variety. Heads white and compact; hardy, vigorous and easily grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25 postpaid.**

No. 87. BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant in May, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**



Brussels Sprouts.

Bush or Snap Beans

Green Podded Varieties

CULTURE.—Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply plant every two weeks from the time the ground gets warm till the middle of August; further South they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pound plants 60 feet; 100 lbs. will plant an acre.

No. 10. Wood's Earliest Red

Valentine—If you are in doubt about what variety to plant, you will make no mistake in selecting Red Valentine. It is the old standby for the home garden, and among the green podded beans has no superior, especially when grown during an unfavorable season. The pods are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, fleshy, crisp, tender, and free of fibre. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.50.**

No. 11. Black Valentine—The hardest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome; are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance. An ideal bean for the earliest market. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.**

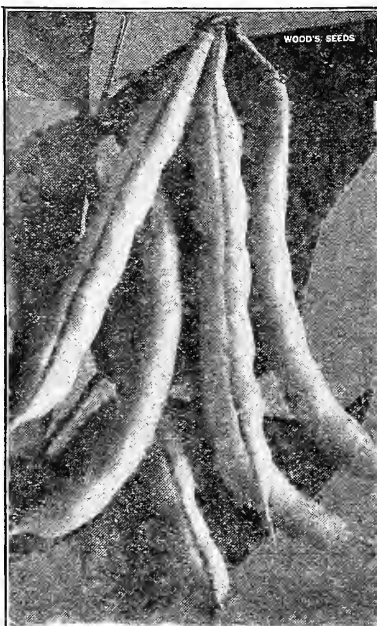
Wood's Earliest
Red Valentine Beans.

No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod

—Exceptionally fine for either home use or market; ranks among the earliest yet in quality has no superior. The pods are round, 5 to 6 inches long, meaty, perfectly stringless, and are borne continuously for weeks. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

No. 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

—One of the most reliable, productive beans in our list. Early and hardy, pods round, perfectly stringless, tender and brittle, and of the highest quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**



Stringless Green Pod Beans.

No. 12. Longfellow—Comes in just after the earliest varieties; yields fine round, straight, fleshy pods that average 6 inches or more in length; free of tough lining and until the pods are old are almost entirely stringless. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.**

No. 16. Extra Early Refugee

—An excellent first early bean; very productive, having round fleshy pods of good length, tender and of fine quality and flavor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.50.**

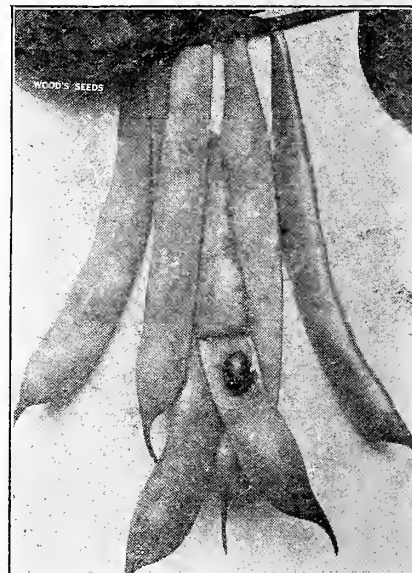
No. 17. Refugee or 1000 to 1

—Fine for later planting, pickling and canning. Bears longer and is more prolific than the earlier kinds. The round pods are 5 inches long, tender and of splendid quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.90. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 100 lbs. \$13.50.**

No. 13. Bountiful—Not quite as early as some kinds but bears for a long season; the rich, green pods are extra long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardest beans and if left to ripen makes a fine winter bean. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.**

No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod

—A favorite wherever grown and in some parts of the South preferred to all other kinds. Yields the longest and largest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape but of exceptionally fine flavor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.**



Tennessee Green Pod Beans.

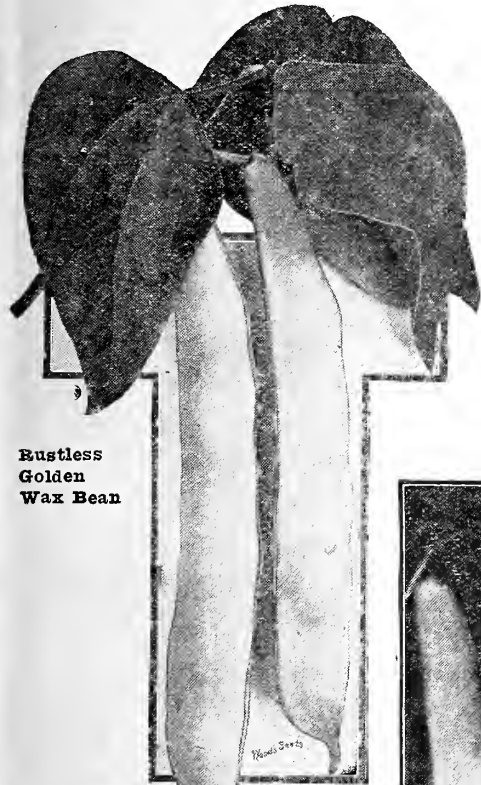
	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2nd	Ranks 3rd
Earliness	10, 11, 16	12, 13, 14, 15	17, 19
Hardiness	10, 11, 16	12, 13	14, 15, 17, 19
Yield	13, 17, 19	10, 14, 16	11, 12, 15
Quality	13, 14, 15	10, 16, 17	11, 12, 19
Length of Season	17, 19	10, 13, 14, 15	11, 12, 16

Bush or Snap Beans

Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties

No. 26. Rustless Golden Wax

—A vigorous wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. Its unusual vigor of growth causes it to throw out long tendrils which at first give it the appearance of a running bean, but it later assumes the true bush form. This vigorous growth also accounts for its wonderful yield and its long bearing season. The handsome pods are uniformly large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, strictly stringless, free of fibre, fleshy, very brittle and tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Rustless
Golden
Wax Bean

No. 29. Round Pod Brittle Wax

—A handsome mid season wax bean; a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long; a fine bean in every way for the home garden and for home canning. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

No. 31. Hodson Wax —We know of no wax bean that will give as generous yield as Hodson Wax. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, handsome in appearance, very fleshy, and if picked when young are crisp and tender. Vigorous, hardy, productive and disease resistant. Not as early as other kinds, but its remarkable yield more than makes up for its later maturity. Use Hodson Wax for your second and later plantings and you will have surprisingly large yields. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 30. Currie's Rust Proof Wax

An abundant bearer of crisp, tender, stringless pods, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, straight and of a beautiful golden color; comes early and presents a most attractive appearance—all qualities that go to make a first-class bean. A vigorous grower, very hardy and unusually productive. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

No. 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax

—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless and of the very best quality. They come in early, bear profusely and throughout a long season. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Pencil Pod
Black Wax
Bean

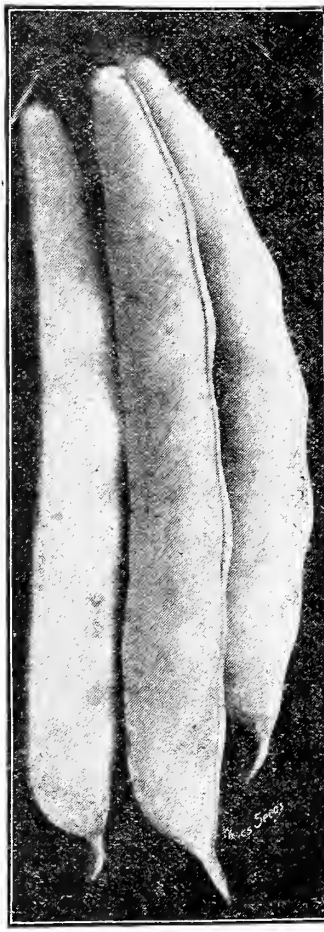
No. 33. Surecrop Stringless Wax

—Resembles Currie's Rust Proof, but even hardier, more rust proof, and stringless at all stages of growth. The rich, yellow pods measure 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. With the exception of Hodson Wax, the Surecrop Stringless Wax is the biggest yielding of all the wax beans and has the advantage of being much earlier. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00;

STIMUPLANT

Analysis: Nitrogen 11%; phosphoric acid 12%; potash 15%.

Stimuplant is a highly concentrated fertilizer for vegetable gardens and flowering plants. It is put up in convenient tablet form for use either directly to the plant or may be dissolved in water. 10-tablet pkg. 10 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts. postpaid.



Sure Crop Stringless Wax

	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2nd	Ranks 3rd
Earliness	30, 33	26, 28	29, 31
Hardiness	30, 33	26, 31	28, 29
Yield	26, 31	28, 33	29, 30
Quality	26, 28, 29	31, 33	30
Length of Season	26, 31	28, 29	30, 33

Beans and Peas by Weight

Garden Peas, Beans and Corn are now sold by weight instead of by measure, as heretofore. This will not be confusing if you will note the following:

1 pound equals about a pint. 15 pounds equal about a peck.
2 pounds equal about a quart. 60 pounds equal about a bushel.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, but they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

No. 50. Cut Short or Cornfield—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter use. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. Often planted in corn, making good crops without poles. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 46. October or Horticultural (Wren's Egg or Cranberry).—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long; can be used as snaps, for shelling when green, or dried for winter use. A splendid bean for baking. It is particularly well adapted for cool localities and where the season is short. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 48. Fat Horse or White Crease-back—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

No. 45. White Kentucky Wonder

—Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark-green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 47. Kentucky Wonder or Old

Homestead—The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often 9 or 10 inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 51. Lazy Wife—One of the most popular either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (5 to 7 inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

No. 52. Golden Cluster Wax—Very early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are broad, thick, fleshy, tender and of the best flavor. The beans are white and make an excellent dry bean for winter. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.65.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

No. 53. Scarlet Runners—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50.



Pole Beans.

Bush Lima Beans Small Varieties

CULTURE.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of Wilson, Fordhook, Burpee's, Ford's Mammoth, Carpinteria and Large White Limas will plant 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

No. 37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima

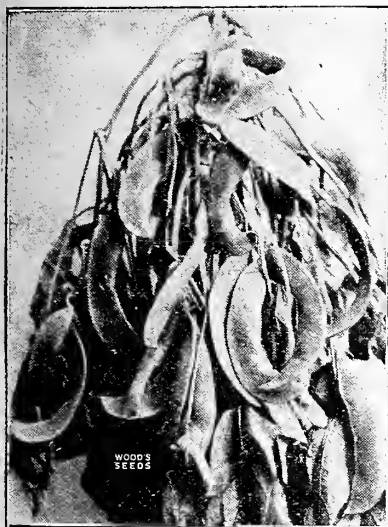
—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown in popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so, that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. We give especial attention to the selection and growing of this bean,

making special selections for seed stocks from plants which show largest yields. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

No. 38. Henderson's Bush Lima

—The original dwarf or bush butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

Bush Lima Beans Large Varieties



Wilson Bush Lima Beans.

- No. 40. Burpee's Bush Lima** —The bush type of the well-known large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously, and is an immense yielder. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the large white pole lima. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

Pole Lima Beans



Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima.

- No. 60. Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima** —A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the large yielders among the pole limas, as well as being fine flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing 4 or 5 beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole, and continue bearing till frost. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.
- No. 62. Large White Pole Lima** —The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for the home garden. Pods and beans large and of superior quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

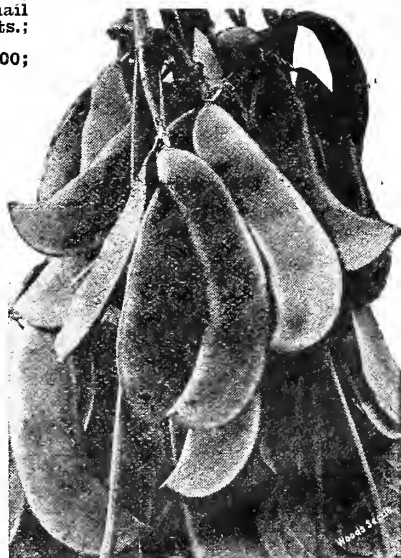
- No. 41. Wilson Bush Lima** —The Wilson is the very latest improvement in the large type of bush lima beans. We have reproduced a photograph of a single plant to show how wonderfully it yields—more than twenty pods can be counted on one side of the plant. These pods will average more than five inches long and are filled with large, buttery beans that for flavor are not surpassed by any large lima beans. The plant is strong and holds the pods well off the ground, preventing rotting during wet weather. In the trial grounds, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other, yet it continued in bearing for a long season. On account of the luxuriant foliage providing ample shelter for the pods, they remain fresh and tender longer than ordinary. In earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, we do not believe the Wilson is equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.65. Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

- No. 39. Fordhook Bush Lima** —The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima." The bush is of erect growth, holding the pods off the ground, so that they are not injured by being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each contain four or five large, fat beans, lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends, and are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.55. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

- No. 57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean).** —This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are larger, and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts, remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer and easy to shell. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is not uncommon to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

- No. 58. Small Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina).** —Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

- No. 61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima** —Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." In productiveness it excels all other large pole lima varieties. The vine is strong, producing a great abundance of fine, large pods, closely filled with beans of the largest size, and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole limas. The color of the bean is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender, and of exceptionally fine flavor. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35. Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Carpinteria Pole Lima Beans.



Fordhook Bush Lima.

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—For earliest use, plant in hot-beds and transplant. For early outdoor crop, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in March or early April; successive plantings may be made till the end of July. Beets for winter use should be planted from April till July, soaking the seeds before planting. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply-worked soil that has been well manured for the previous crop; smooth roots cannot be grown if fresh manure is used. For field culture, plant in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds, one acre. In the garden plant in rows 15 inches apart. Plant from April till July for fall and winter use, and store as recommended on page 15 for storing carrots.



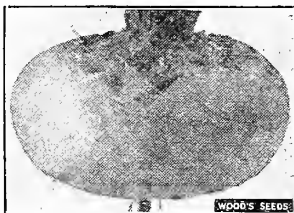
Wood's
Crimson
Globe.

No. 68. Wood's Crimson Globe

—If asked to name the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. That it has made many fast friends is proved by the fact that fully three-fourths of our general orders call for the Crimson Globe in varying quantities. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Whether you grow for home use or market, you will like Crimson Globe. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.

No. 71. Extra Early

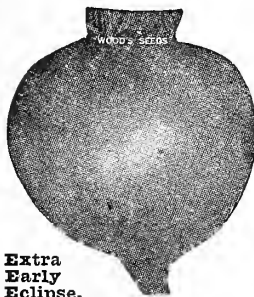
Egyptian—Fine for forcing and first early crop; about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip. Makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.



Extra Early Egyptian.

No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse

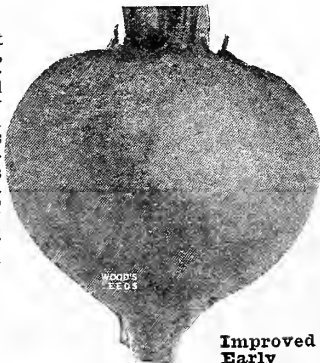
—An especially desirable, very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small taproot, and nearly as early as the Extra Early Egyptian. Color bright deep red, flesh fine grained, sweet and tender, especially when young. A fine beet for the earliest home garden. Market growers like it for its earliness and handsome appearance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.



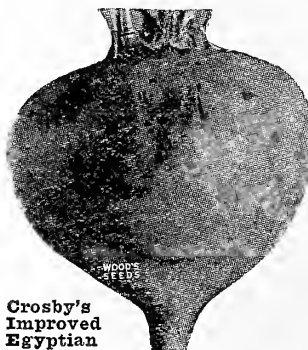
Extra
Early
Eclipse.

No. 70. Improved Early

Blood—If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Makes an ideal beet for planting in May, June and July to make beets for storing for winter. A fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.



Improved
Early
Blood



Crosby's
Improved
Egyptian

No. 69. Crosby's Improved Egyptian

—We recommend Crosby's Egyptian as a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. It is not as flat as Extra Early Egyptian nor as round as Eclipse—these varieties are its rivals in earliness. The color is bright red with bright vermillion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. It has the advantage of being fit for use earlier than most beets, as it takes on its turnip shape at a very early stage of its growth. The tops and tap-root are both small. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip

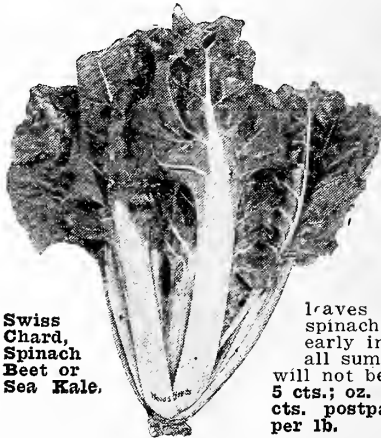
—Although quite early and much used for early planting, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We recommend Edmand's for quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

No. 73. Detroit Dark Red

—Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The quality is fine; for canning it has no superior. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$2.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per lb.



Detroit
Dark
Red.



Swiss
Chard,
Spinach
Beet or
Sea Kale.

No. 76. Swiss Chard

SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE.—The stalks when cooked and served like asparagus make a most delightful salad. The leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the spring, it yields salad all summer. Grow a row, and you will not be without it hereafter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

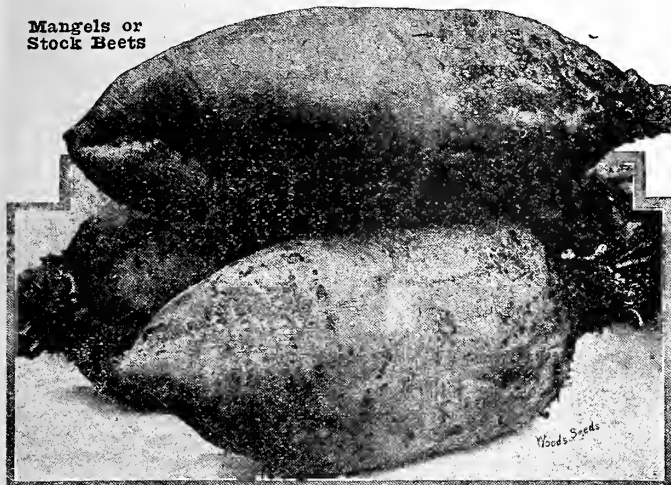
No. 75. Long Smooth Blood—Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2nd	Ranks 3rd
Earliness	69, 71, 72	68, 70, 73	74, 75
Table Quality . .	63, 69, 74	70, 73, 75	71, 72
Keeping Quality	74, 75	68, 70, 73	69, 71, 72

Stock Beets or Mangels

CULTURE.—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow sowings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freezing. Gradual covering prevents heating. They are acrid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent of potash. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.

Mangels or
Stock Beets



A SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS. INCREASES THE MILK FLOW. YIELD LARGER CROPS THAN TURNIPS, AND ARE HIGHER IN FEEDING VALUE.

No. 81. Yellow or Orange Globe —The finest type of yellow globe mangel in cultivation. Grows to a good size, of fine shape with small tap root, few side roots and small top; fine keepers and are high in feeding value. Grows almost entirely above ground, adapting them splendidly for shallow soils and making them easy to harvest. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

No. 80. Mammoth Prize Long Red —No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

No. 82. Golden Tankard —The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

No. 83. Silesian Sugar —Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of sugar content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

Cauliflower

CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather.

For early crop sow the early varieties half an inch deep in hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, sow Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set out the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads.

As cauliflower will not head during very hot weather, time your plantings so as to have them head before hot summer comes on, and during the cooler weather of the fall. Allow 90 to 100 days for the early kinds; 120 to 130 days for the late.

Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized moist soil or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.



Wood's Earliest Snowball.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crops. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; ½ oz. \$1.10; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.50; lb. \$28.00.**

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.; ½ oz. 90 cts.; oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$6.50; lb. \$25.00.**

No. 130. Autumn Giant —A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage, but grow on good land and give them plenty of water. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. **50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.**

CRESS

No. 187. WATER CRESS.

—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant, but purifies the water. Is developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.**



Water Cress.

No. 188. CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**

Wood's High Grade Cabbage

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties require more room and should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

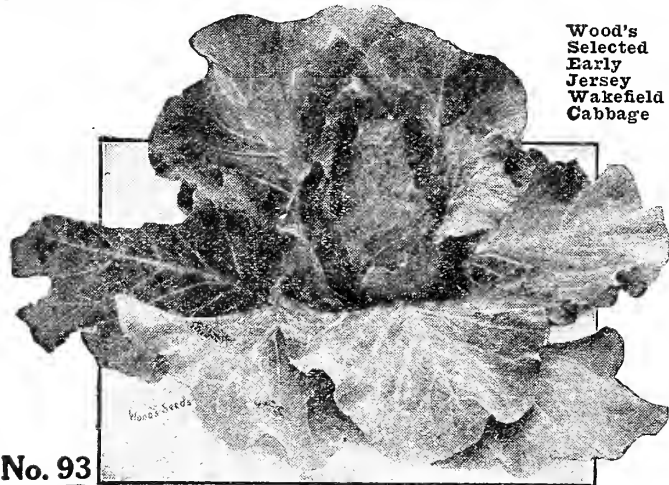
PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Sow the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March; for a summer crop sow the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Sow the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

Fall Plantings.—After September 20th sow the early varieties to make plants to set out in November. If sown too early in the fall they have a tendency to shoot to seed, especially the flat-headed varieties.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row and produce about 2000 plants; six ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.



Wood's
Selected
Early
Jersey
Wakefield
Cabbage

No. 93

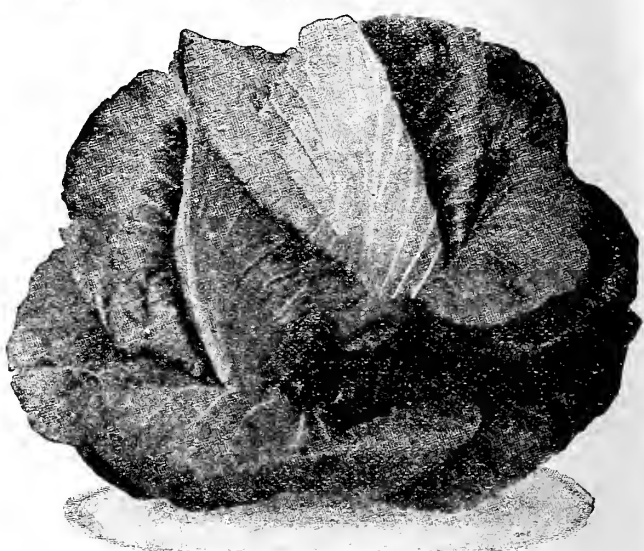
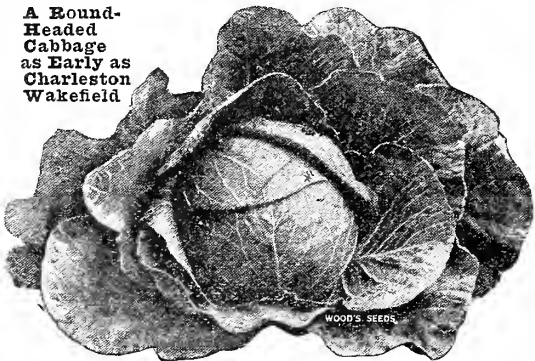
Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Wakefield Cabbage is grown in nearly every garden in the South, and among market growers is planted almost entirely for the first early market. This universal popularity demands that more than ordinary attention be given to the selection of plants for breeding purposes, having in mind earliness, sureness to head, solidity and uniformity of growth and maturity. In our Wakefields this careful selection has been critical and continued through many years, and we believe we have as good and uniform a strain as can be had—our Jersey and Charleston Wakefields are thoroughbreds. They are early, hardy and uniform, and make but few outside leaves. Jersey Wakefield makes solid pointed heads of good size and of most excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over \$1.85 per lb.

No. 91. Copenhagen Market

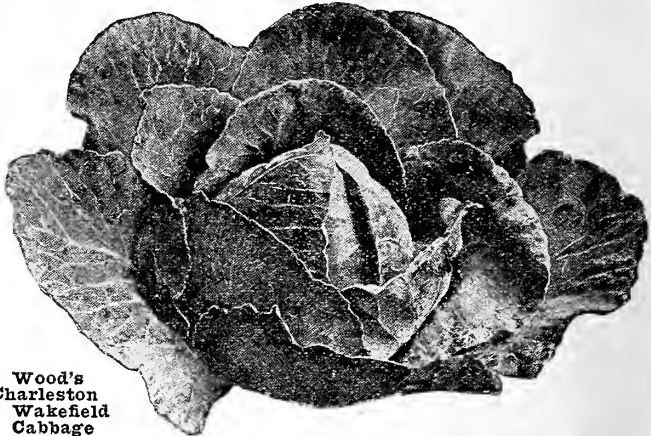
A strong statement, but proved true by eleven years' test. Its chief features, besides earliness, are remarkable size, averaging ten pounds; solidity and compactness, its leaves are tightly folded, allowing close planting and even maturity. Fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.

A Round-Headed Cabbage as Early as Charleston Wakefield



No. 90. Wood's Extra Early The Earliest of All Cabbages

The earliest cabbage in cultivation. We introduced this cabbage more than twenty years ago and no cabbage introduced in the meantime can compare with it in earliness. Larger than the Wakefield, not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.



Wood's
Charleston
Wakefield
Cabbage

No. 94. Wood's Charleston Wakefield

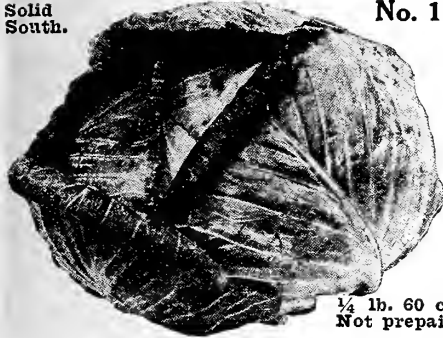
All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a week or ten days later than Jersey Wakefield, equally as solid, but considerably larger; has a less pointed and thicker head. Its earliness, hardness, size and solidity have contributed to make it one of the most universally grown early cabbages. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.85 per lb.

EARLY VARIETIES

	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2d	Ranks 3d	Ranks 4th
Earliness ..	90, 93	91, 94, 101	95, 96, 98, 99	97, 100
Size	97, 101	95, 96, 98, 99, 100	90, 91, 94	93
Solidity ...	96, 97, 101	95, 98, 99, 100	91, 93, 94	90
Keeping Quality ..	97, 101	95, 96, 98, 99, 100	93, 94	90, 91

All Head
Early.**No. 96. All Head Early**

A thoroughbred, especially recommended for its uniform size and shape, and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer than varieties of a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

Solid
South.**No. 101. Solid South**

A magnificent cabbage which we cannot recommend too highly. Resembles the Early Summer, but earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and less liable to run to seed. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally adapted for the family garden and market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 99. Early Drumhead —Very popular throughout the South, and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

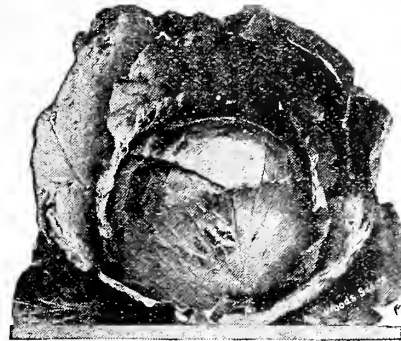
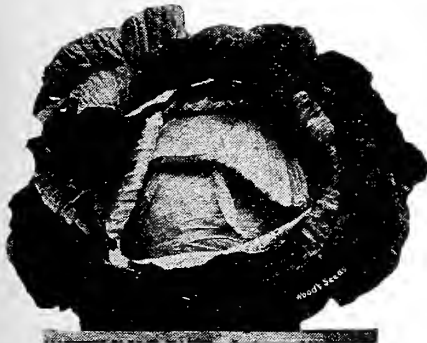
No. 95. Early Flat Dutch

—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

Early
Flat
Dutch.**No. 100. Henderson's Succession**

—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than the Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 lb.**

Henderson's Succession.



Henderson's Early Summer.

No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer

—Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and is a sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger; an excellent second early cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

No. 97. All Seasons

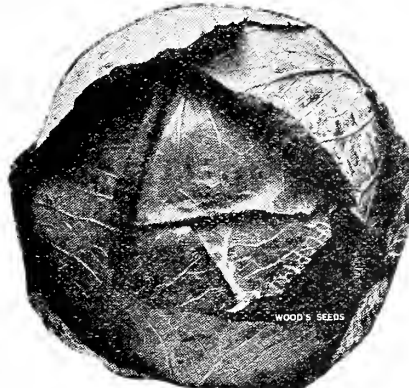
—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sure-heading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

All Seasons

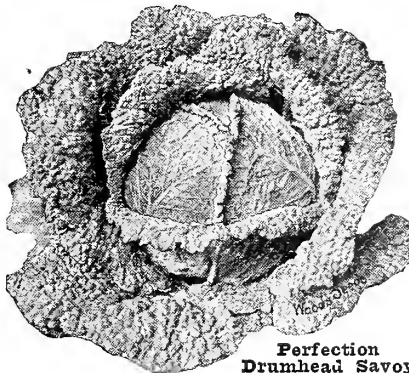
**No. 102. Surehead**

—As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 pounds each, and of the finest quality. Surehead has all the good qualities that make for a first-class main crop cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

Surehead Cabbage.

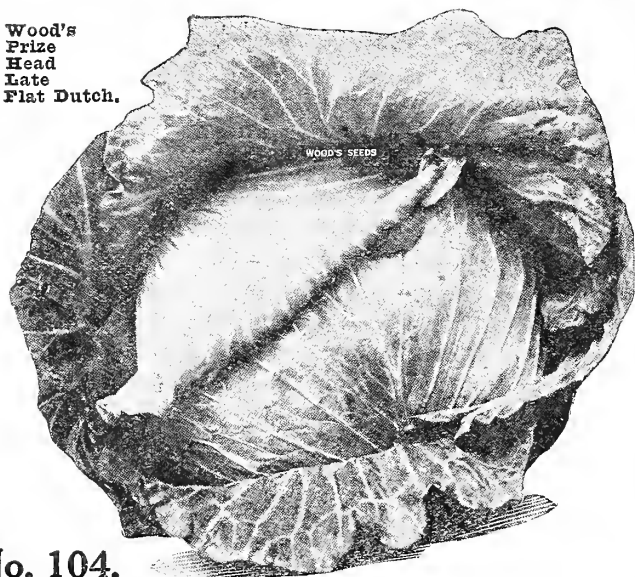
**No. 107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy**

—Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 lb.**

Perfection
Drumhead Savoy

No. 108. Red Mammoth —The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

Wood's
Prize
Head
Late
Flat Dutch.



No. 104.

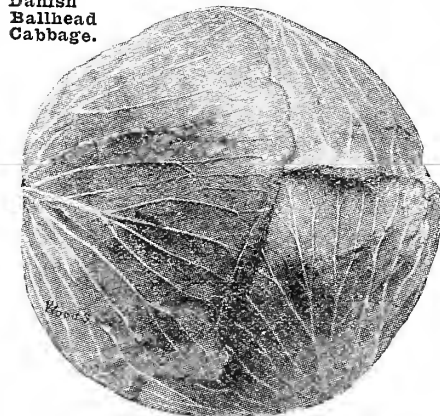
Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a **first-class hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage**. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large, satisfactory profits. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 105. Large Late Drumhead

—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; is a sure header, nearly every plant can be depended on to make a fine, large head. They can be kept in good condition till late in the spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.75.**

Danish
Ballhead
Cabbage.



very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest keepers; it is an ideal cabbage for storing for winter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**

No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch

—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

No. 106. Danish Ballhead or Hol- lander.

The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; nearly round, exceedingly solid and hard; handsome.

LATE VARIETIES

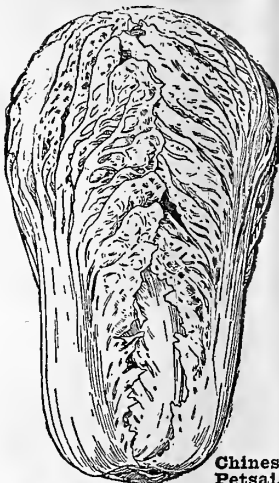
	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2nd	Ranks 3rd
Earliness	104	102, 103, 105	106
Size	104	102, 103, 105	106
Solidity	106	104	102, 103, 105
Keeping qualities	104, 106	102, 103, 105	

Cabbage Plants —Early varieties, Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready February till June. **50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**
Late Varieties.—Ready from June till October. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

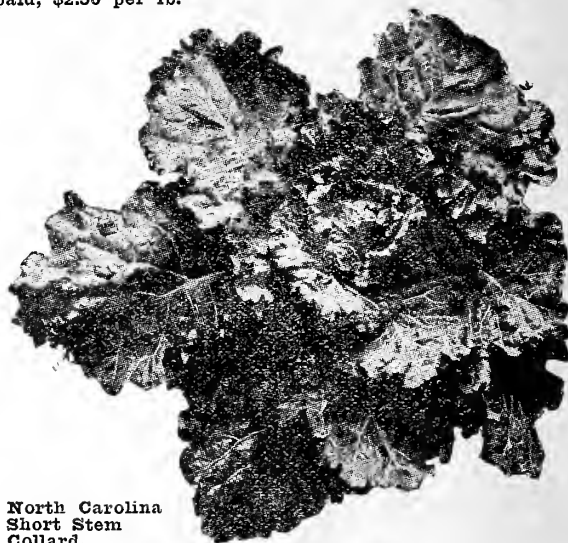
No. 114. Chinese Petsai or Cut Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**



Chinese
Petsai.



North Carolina
Short Stem
Collard.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, transplanted 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

No. 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**

No. 145. WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

No. 144. TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.**

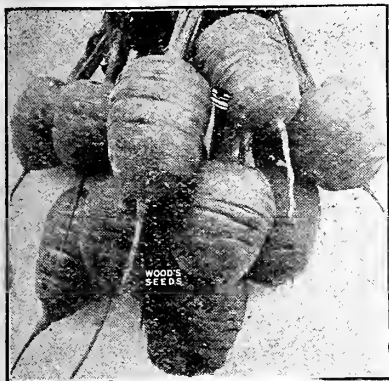
No. 185. Corn Salad or Fetticus

A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. May be planted in the early spring; but is more generally planted in August and September for use during the fall; late summer seedlings give the best results. Plant in shallow drills, about one foot apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

Carrots

CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later sowings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn —The earliest variety in our list. Blind pointed, about 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored; deep rich orange color. Excellent table carrot and fine for bunching. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.



Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.

No. 120. Half Long Danvers

—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.

No. 121. Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted

—Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange colored flesh; 5 to 6 inches long; easily pulled and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.



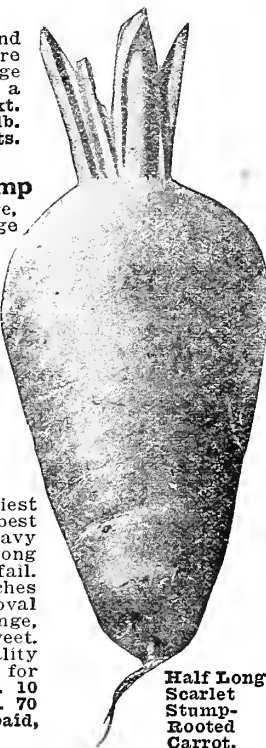
Half Long Danvers Carrot.

No. 118. Oxheart or Guerande

—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. Often 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality and equally good for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.

No. 123. Improved Long Orange

—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.



Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Carrot.

No. 119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

Chantenay or Model Carrot.



—A fine and handsome carrot, in form midway between Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium in length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

Intermediate Carrot.

No. 122. Chantenay or Model

—One of the best carrots for all purposes. Medium early, about 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot and a heavy yielder. There is no better for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.

Stock Feeding Carrots

Carrots make a fine alternative food for horses, cattle and hogs. They are rich in sugar and starch, and make a wholesome addition when fed with corn and fodder. Plant in March, April and May in

rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. apart. 3 to 4 lbs. will plant an acre.

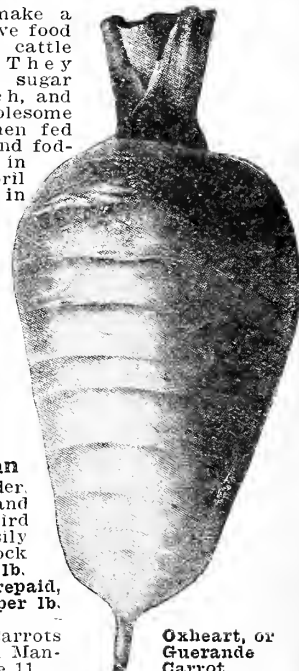
No. 125. Improved White Belgian

—A big yielder, averaging one foot or more in length, but is easily pulled, as about a third of its length grows above ground. Holds its size well throughout its length, tapering gradually at base. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 45 cts. per lb.

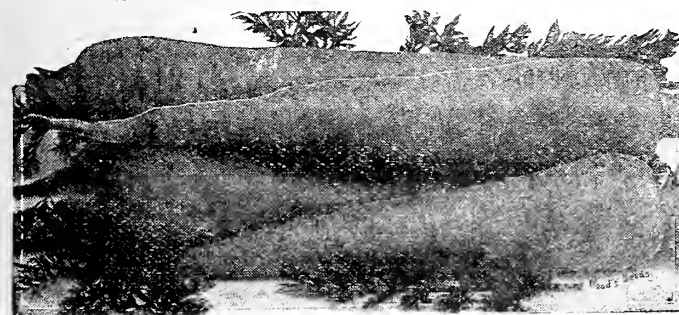
No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian

—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots, yellow flesh and yellow skin except about one-third which grows above ground. Easily pulled and makes an excellent stock food. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 45 cts. per lb.

FOR STOCK FEEDING, besides Carrots be sure to plant a liberal acreage in Mangel-Wurzel or Stock Beets. See page 11.



Oxheart, or Guerande Carrot.



Improved Long Orange Carrot.

CELERY

CULTURE.—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering the seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up when nearly full grown, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture plants are set 6 inches apart in 4-foot rows. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as they grow. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting; cover very lightly and keep constantly moist.

Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

No. 136. Giant Pascal

—More generally grown than any late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large, thick and solid stalks, with beautiful creamy yellow heart; blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and solid. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.75.**

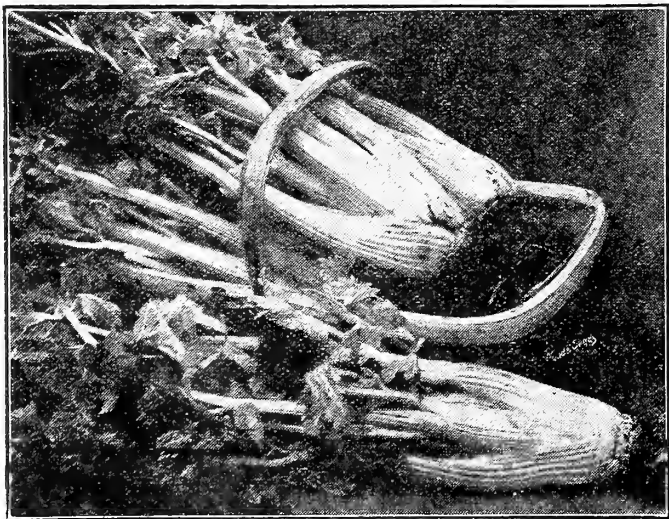
Giant Pascal Celery.

No. 134. Golden Heart —A thoroughly reliable celery. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. The hearts are creamy yellow; solid, crisp and of a superb nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

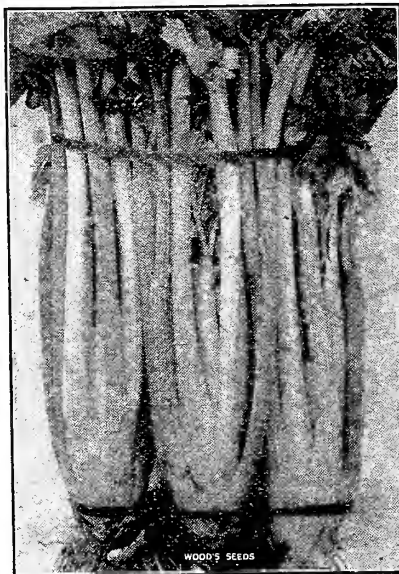
No. 135. Winter Queen —One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.**

No. 141. Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery —Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad.

GIANT SMOOTH FRAGUE.—The best variety; large, smooth roots; an excellent keeper. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.



Golden Heart Celery.

Self-Blanching Celeries

Grow quickly, blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

No. 137. Improved White Plume

—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In quality, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.**

No. 138. Golden Self Blanching

(French Grown).—Our stock is grown in France and imported direct. It must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds, which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume; heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in tenderness and nutty flavor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00 postpaid.**



White Plume Celery.



Winter Queen Celery.

Celery Plants —Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. **By mail postpaid, 75 cts. per 100. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.**

Cucumber

CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

Spray vines with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield; add Paris green to the mixture to kill biting insects.

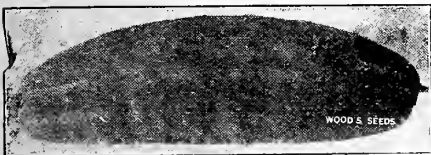
Wood's
Ideal
White
Spine.



No. 190. Wood's Ideal White Spine

—Our Ideal meets every requirement of a first-class cucumber, whether grown in the private garden or for shipping to market. It is early, prolific and produces a continuous crop of large, symmetrical fruits of an intense rich deep green color shading lighter toward the tip. It holds its color well, is ideal for slicing and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.10 per lb.**

No. 195. Davis Perfect —The originator claims that the make fruits as near perfect as the finest greenhouse-grown cucumber. It is extra early, makes long, symmetrical fruits of ideal shape and of an intense deep green color, which it retains till almost dead ripe. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over \$1.00 per lb.**



Davis Perfect.

No. 194. Early Fortune —A prime favorite because of its extra earliness and the fine deep green color which it holds long after picking. The shape is uniform and the quality all that could be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.**



Early Fortune.

No. 197. Green Prolific or EARLY SHORT GREEN.

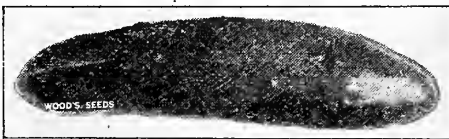
An early and very prolific cucumber, grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition, dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**



Green Prolific Cucumber.

No. 200. Japanese Climbing —Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. Of extra fine quality; dark green color. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.**

No. 196. Improved Long Green —A greatly improved strain that grows 10 to 12 inches long, and makes the best of pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent. The vines are vigorous and produce in great abundance. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, \$1.10 lb.**



Improved Long Green.

No. 199. Everbearing —If the fruits are kept gathered the quantities right up to frost. Four to five inches long and of a rich dark green color. Makes fine small pickles as well as slicing cucumbers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

No. 191. Improved Early White Spine —The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.**



Improved Early White Spine.

No. 192. Arlington White Spine —When you see this cucumber in your garden you will agree with us that it is as near perfect as one could wish. The fruits are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of rich dark green color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.**



Arlington White Spine.

No. 198 Early Green Cluster —Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. The cucumbers are bright green, short and thick, just the right size and shape for pickles. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

No. 193. Klondike —Originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is one of the best varieties grown in that section which has become famous for both melons and cucumbers. Very early, of desirable shape and keeps its color remarkably well. We recommend it very strongly to our Southern growers as a most profitable variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.**



Klondike Cucumber.

No. 202. Mixed Cucumbers —All kinds mixed, early, medium and late. Fine for home gardens. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.**

No. 201. Gherkin or BURE. —Grown exclusively for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** **Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**

	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2nd	Ranks 3rd
Earliness	197, 198, 199	190, 191, 192, 193, 194	195, 196, 200
Yield	190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 197, 199	196, 198	195, 200
Length Bearing season	195, 196, 200	190, 199	191, 192, 193, 194, 197, 198

Garden Corn

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.
2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
10 lbs. is about 2-3 peck.
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are harder and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

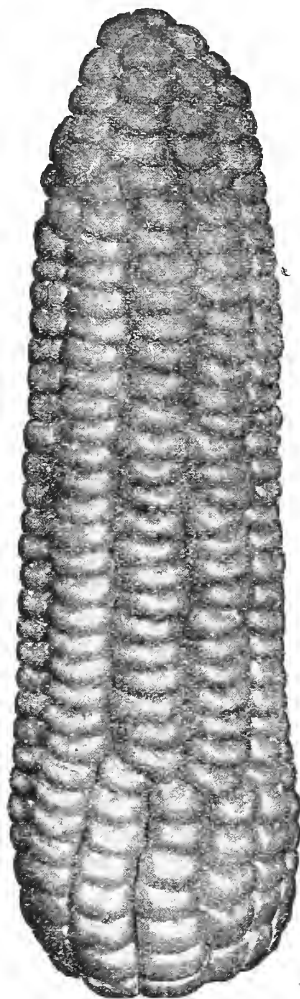
CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; **sweet corns are tender** and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

No. 150. Bland's Extra Early

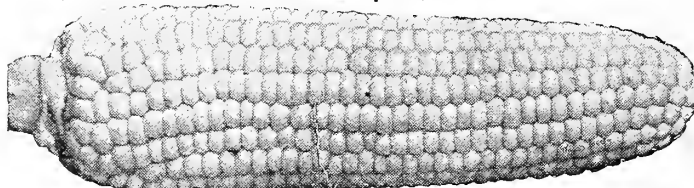
The earliest of all the Garden Corns.—Bland's is preeminently the earliest of all garden corns, fully a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand—practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.10. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 151. Trucker's Favorite

—For a second early to follow Early Adams this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn, it is a splendid field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops. The ears are large and well filled. A big advantage in growing Trucker's Favorite is that should you not use it all for roasting ears it will make large ears for making meal or feeding. It makes the largest ear of any early garden corn, averaging over 8 inches long. A fine combination of earliness and size; hardy and can be planted early. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; dozen ears 70 cts. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$9.00; dozen ears 60 cts.; 100 ears \$4.50.



Bland's Extra Early



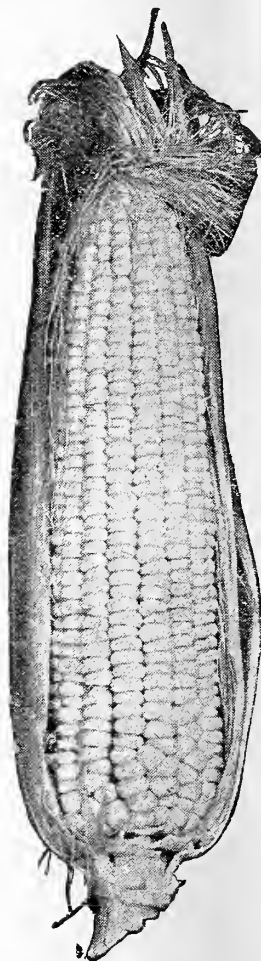
Ideal or Big Early Adams Corn.

No. 154. Ideal or Big Early Adams

—An improvement over the old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 10 to 11 inches, with 12 or more rows to the ear; of excellent table quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; dozen ears 70 cts. Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts.; 100 lbs. \$8.00; dozen ears 60 cts.; 100 ears \$4.50.

No. 152. Extra Early Adams

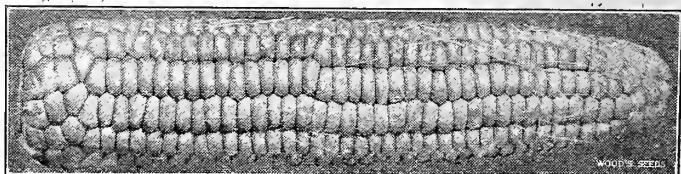
—The earliest white corn in cultivation except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy



Trucker's Favorite.

No. 153. Early Adams or BURLINGTON.

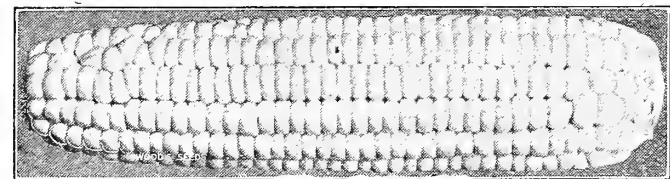
—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a few days later; makes larger ears; harder than sugar corn; makes a small stalk; can be planted close. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; dozen ears 65 cts. Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 100 lbs. \$7.50; dozen ears 55 cts.; 100 ears \$4.25.



Early Adams Corn.

No. 155. Delicious Cream —A little later than Early Adams, but makes much longer ears. A strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worm and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as other early garden corns, and will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears. Bears two or three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears have eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes beautiful creamy white roasting ears, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$10.50.

Delicious Cream Corn.



Sweet or Sugar Corns

1 qt. is about 1½ lbs.
5 lbs. is about ½ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

Do not plant sweet corn till the ground is thoroughly warm.

No. 158. Premo Extra Early

—The Earliest of all Sweet Corns, as early as Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

No. 160. Golden Bantam

—The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long, and at least two ears borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

No. 161. Howling Mob

—A big-eared medium early corn with the sweet flavor of the late varieties; ears 7 to 8 inches long; usually two pearly white ears to the stalk; the shuck extends well over the tip and protects it from the green worm so destructive to early sweet corns.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

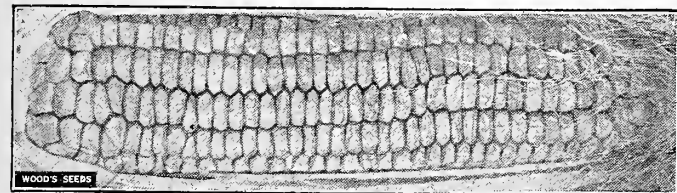
No. 164. Country Gentleman

—One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

No. 159. Golden Cream

—The originalator says: "It is good enough to eat raw." It is a cross between Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam; has the color of the latter and the fine quality of the former—that means earliness, good size and first-class roasting ears. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

Golden Cream.

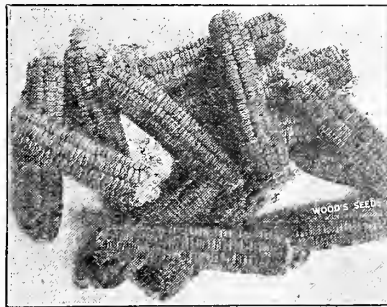


Early Mammoth.

No. 163. Early Mammoth

—A nice combination of size and quality; resembles Late Mammoth, but is about two weeks earlier. Grains are very white, tender and sugary. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

No. 162. Black Mexican



Black Mexican Corn.

—Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white when in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality, none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about eight inches long, and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55.

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 166. Stowell's Evergreen

—A favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green state for such a long season. Grains are deep and sugary. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$9.50.

No. 167. Late Mammoth

—The latest but the largest of all sweet corns. The ears are covered from tip to butt with large, broad grains of the most delicious flavor; sweet and tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

POP CORNS

No. 181. MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC

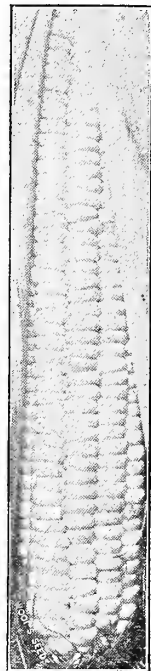
—Very prolific, bearing large ears; the grains are very white. Pops pure white; extremely tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Golden Bantam.

No. 182. RICE.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 180. QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

No. 183. POP CORN FOR POPPING.—By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 100 lbs. \$7.00.



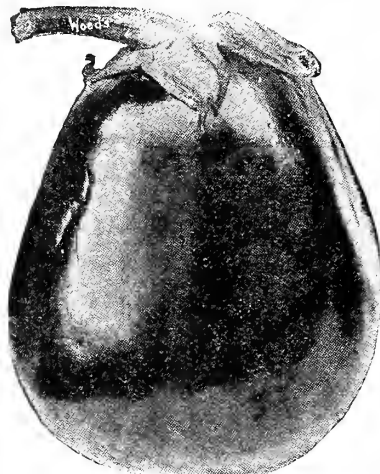
Late Mammoth.

	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2nd	Ranks 3rd	Ranks 4th
Earliness	150, 152, 158, 160	151, 153, 154, 155, 159, 161	162, 163, 164	166, 167
Size of Ear..	151, 163, 164, 166, 167	154, 155, 159, 161, 162	153, 158	150, 152, 160

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust with Slug Shot to protect from bugs. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem when setting out. For potato-bug, see under potatoes.

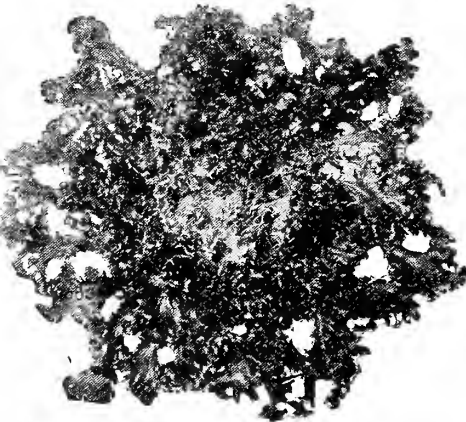


New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$5.25 per lb.

No. 208. New York Improved Purple —The most popular variety; vigorous; producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.10 postpaid; Not prepaid, \$5.00 per lb.**

EGG PLANTS—Ready May 1st till July. 30 cts. per dozen; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per dozen; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100.



GOURDS

Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

No. 215. DISH-CLOTH.—The lining makes splendid dish-cloths and bath sponges. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 216. DIPPER.—Useful for making dippers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 214. NEST-EGG.—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 217. MIXED GOURDS.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

No. 207. Florida High Bush

—Resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong, upright growth, the fruits being held well off the ground. Very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper and commands high prices. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$4.50 per lb.**

No. 206. Black Beauty

—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$5.25 per lb.**

ENDIVE

Culture.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per pound.**

No. 211. WHITE CURLED. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.**

KALE or BORECOLE

CULTURE.—Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are generally sown from August 15th to October 15th, but are frequently sown in the spring with satisfactory results. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills; sow 5 to 7 lbs. Scotch Kale to the acre.



Siberian Kale.

No. 219. Early Curled Siberian BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.

—A hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection and make rapid growth in the spring. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.**

No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk

—The leaves are beautifully curled, in fact, as much curled as a second growth of curled parsley. It is of dwarf spreading growth, about 15 inches high, this spreading habit protecting the stems in extremely cold weather. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.**

No. 222. Spring Kale or SPRING SPROUTS.

—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15 postpaid. Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75.**

KOHL RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.



Kohl Rabi.

No. 225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA.

—The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$2.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.90 per lb.**

LEEK

CULTURE.—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. Sowings should also be made in September, and transplanted outside in the fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG.—The standard variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**



Large Flag Leek.

Lettuce

CULTURE.—For quality lettuce requires quick growth; that means rich soil, plenty of water and clean and thorough cultivation to have crisp and tender heads. Make your first plantings in boxes or hot-beds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. Sowings may also be made where the plants are to grow and thinned out. The curled varieties sown thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling for use as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. For fall use plant in July and August; plant the hardy kinds in September, protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring; or transplant under canvas or glass to head up in the winter. An ounce will produce about 1500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

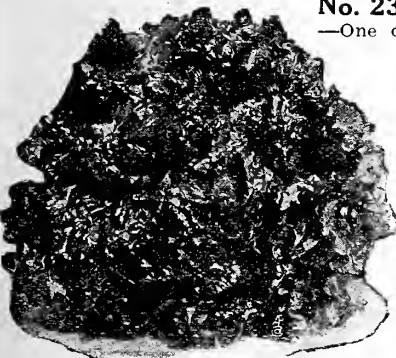
No. 230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

There is no better lettuce than Wood's Cabbage, whether for forcing in frames or hot-beds, for early spring sowing outside, for summer growing, for late fall, or to stand outdoors all winter. Under all conditions it makes fine, large and solid heads with beautifully blanched hearts. It does not run to seed as quickly as other kinds, and the quality is all that could be desired. Has stood the test for more than thirty years and is still our most popular and best selling variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.30 per lb.**



Wood's
Cabbage
Lettuce.

No. 234. Deacon —No lettuce will stand summer heat better nor make larger or finer heads for summer use than Deacon, nor is any lettuce slower to shoot to seed during hot weather. It makes fine, large attractive heads, is a reliable header, solid, tender and buttery; hearts creamy yellow; the quality is excellent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**



Early Prizehead.

No. 231. Wood's Improved Big Boston

Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 95 cts. per lb.**

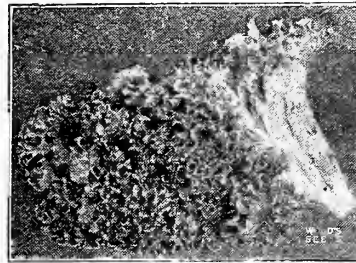
Deacon.

No. 237. Early Prizehead

—One of the best for home-gardens, forming a large, loose head; exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Will not stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

No. 239. Crisp-as-Ice

—A very superior family and home market summer lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. Hard heads with rich, creamy - yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**



Grand Rapids Lettuce

No. 240. Cos or Romaine

Forms long conical heads, which if tied up blanch a pure white and as crisp as celery stalks. Makes fine heads even in hot summer weather. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.**

No. 236. Improved Hanson

One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

No. 233. California Cream Butter

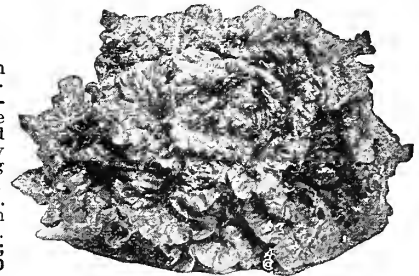
—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. Particularly well suited for summer. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. lb.**



May King Lettuce.

No. 235. Early Curled Simpson

—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanced, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Should be grown in every home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**



Early Curled Simpson Lettuce.

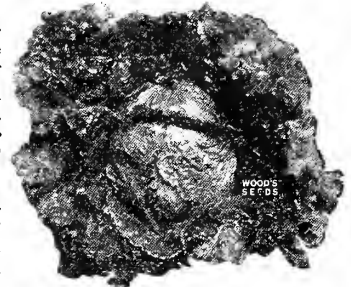
No. 241. Chicken Lettuce

Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown. It does not make a heart but sends up a stalk three to four feet high fairly loaded with leaves. You can either cut the stalk or pull the leaves; in either case it keeps on growing and will yield more green food even than rape. Although called Chicken Lettuce and recommended especially for chickens, it can be fed to any kind of stock and can be grown as economically and produced in even greater abundance than any of the green crops usually grown for feeding. An ounce of seeds will produce as much green food as the average flock of chickens can consume. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.**

Lettuce Plants —Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready Feb., March, April, Sept. and Oct. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000.

No. 238. Grand Rapids

—Among the curled lettuces there is no better for forcing, and it does splendidly out doors if sown in the early spring or fall. Does not form heads, but large compact cluster crimped around the edges; crisp and tender. One of the easiest lettuces to grow under glass. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.**



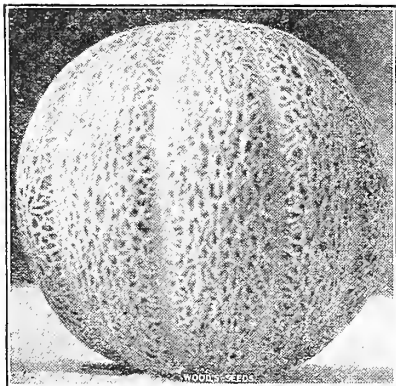
Improved Hanson Lettuce.

No. 232. May King

—Extra fine for cold-frames. Makes large solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves; grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches rich yellow. A particularly fine lettuce for the home garden as well as for market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon

CULTURE.—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime or road-dust to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills, two pounds to the acre.



No. 247. Extra Early Hanover

—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted—see illustration photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions, and has attained an immense popularity. We are safe in saying that in earliness Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor. If

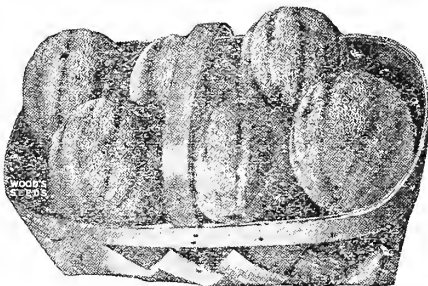
you plant for the earliest fruits for home use or for market you should plant Hanover. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.

No. 250. Early Rocky Ford

—A strain of Rocky Ford selected for earliness. It is a

week to ten days earlier than Rocky Ford, is like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific, attractive in appearance and of fine quality—all the

qualifications of a first rate melon. Market growers have found Early Rocky Ford highly profitable. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

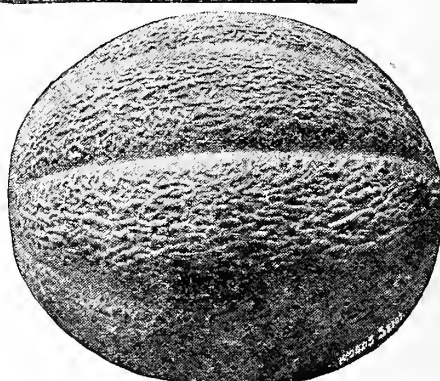


No. 251. Netted Rock or Eden Gem

—One of the meatiest of the Rocky Ford type melons: of uniform standard size, covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting with hardly a trace of ribbing, which, with the small seed cavity are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder, very uniform, few run too

Netted Rock or Eden Gem.

large and still fewer are too small. For shippers, also for home growers, we recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 95 cts. per lb.



Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe.

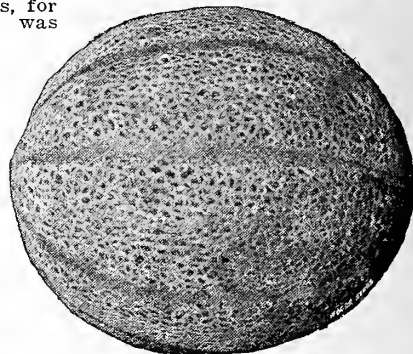
No. 246. Wood's Netted Gem

—A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem selected by ourselves. In selecting, our aim has been to produce the most perfect type combined with the finest quality to be had in cantaloupes. The fruits are uniformly larger than the Rocky Ford, and has thicker flesh that is as rich and sugary as possible. It matures early. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.

No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem

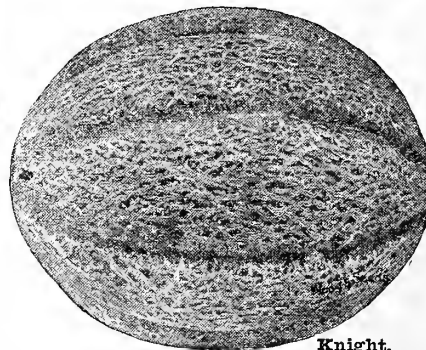
—This is the melon that made Rocky

Ford, Colorado, famous, for it was there that it was developed to its greatest perfection. The melons are oval shaped, slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting, and are uniform in size and shape. The flesh is green, thick, with small cavity, very sweet and has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85 cts. per lb.



No. 249. Knight

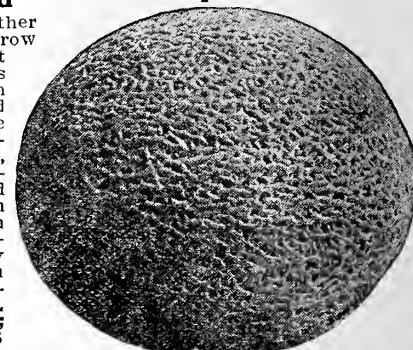
—(Sometimes called Maryland or Sweet Air.)—In earliness Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, are densely netted, are of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.10 per lb.



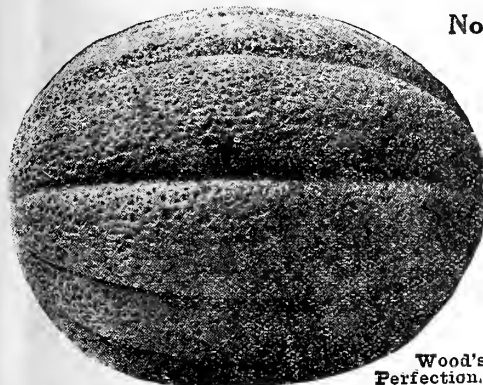
Knight.

No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford

—Whether you grow for home use or market you will like this melon. It is ideal in shape, densely covered over its entire surface with a thick gray netting; the meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy. Flesh is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. Vines are highly rust-resistant. You will not be disappointed in Gold Lined. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.



Gold Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

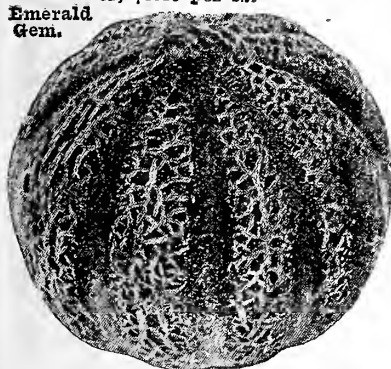


No. 248. Wood's Perfection

The best large cantaloupe for main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand in our markets, and for home use there is no better. Flesh is thick, of beautiful deep rich green color; of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted.

Wood's Perfection.

A splendid cantaloupe, either for home use, market or shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

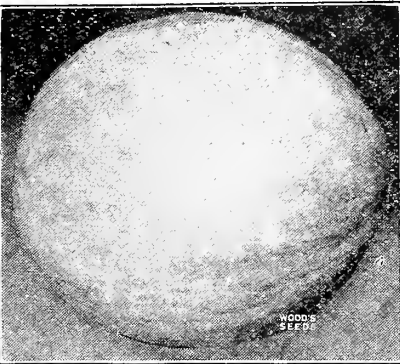


No. 258. Emerald Gem

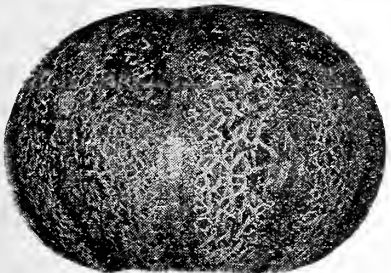
—The rich, spicy flavor of Emerald Gem is hard to describe—there is no more delicious melon. The fruits are not large, but the flesh is thick and firm and ripens close to the thin rind. If the melons are gathered as they ripen the vines will bear through a long season. It is not a good shipper, but for the home garden and nearby market it has no superior for sweetness and fine flavor. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

No. 245. Honey Dew

—“As sweet as honey and fresh as the morning dew.” It is certainly delicious, and everyone should grow it. The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow it 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. The flesh is good right up to the rind. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.



Honey Dew Melon.



Fordhook Cantaloupe.

No. 256. Fordhook

—The introducer pronounces it the equal of Emerald Gem in delicious flavor. The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon-flesh is solid and sweet to the rind. It bears till the end of the season. We recommend it highly for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

No. 257. Tip-Top

—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are of a good size, quite well netted, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Fine for home use and nearby market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.

No. 254. Extra Early Hackensack

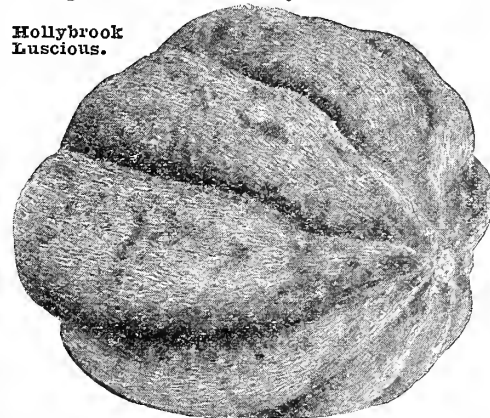
—Similar to Large Hackensack, but not so large, nearly two weeks earlier and has the same deliciously sweet and sugary flavor. Fine for the home garden and nearby market but not well suited for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.



Tip-Top

No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious

Hollybrook Luscious.



—For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. Continuous bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.50 per lb.

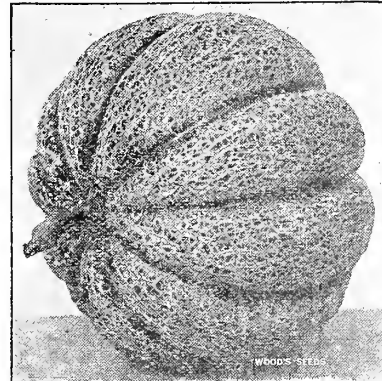
No. 262. Banana

—When first introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is

banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by 4 to 6 inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

No. 259. Large Hackensack

or **TURK'S CAP.**—This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices, is densely netted, the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.



Large Hackensack Musk Melon.

peppers, pies and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 prepaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.

No. 263. Glass

Melon or **MANGO.**—For preserving, sweet pickles, man- goes stuffed like sweet

	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2nd	Ranks 3rd
Earliness	247, 249 250, 254	246, 251, 252, 253, 256, 258	245, 248, 257 259, 261, 262
Sweetness	256, 257, 258, 259, 261	246, 248, 253	247, 249, 250 251, 252, 254
Size	248, 259, 261	246, 247, 254, 256	249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 258

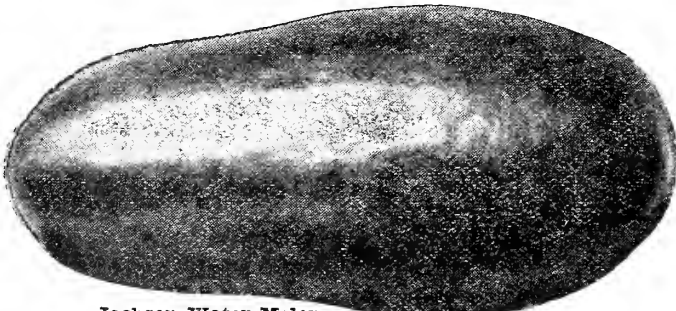
Wood's

SOUTHERN
GROWN

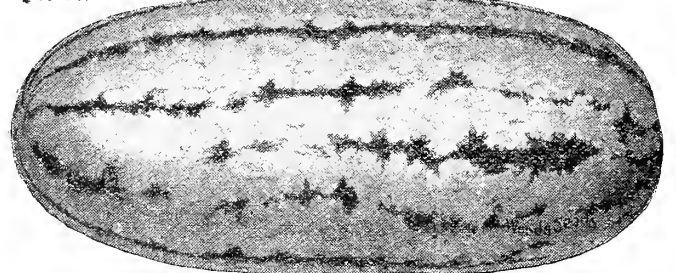
Water Melon Seeds

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

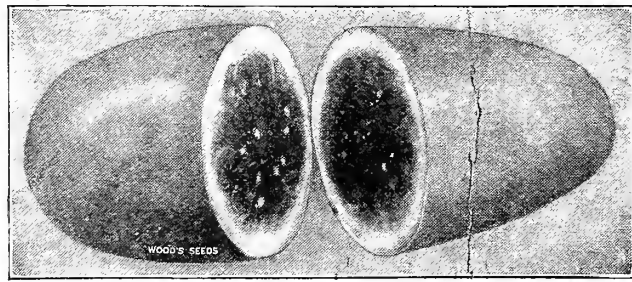
BE SURE TO SPRAY your melons with Bordeaux Mixture (see page 54). It will both improve the yield and prevent diseases that are becoming prevalent in Southern melon fields.



Jackson Water Melon.
No. 278. Jackson—If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. It is a long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; 1b. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



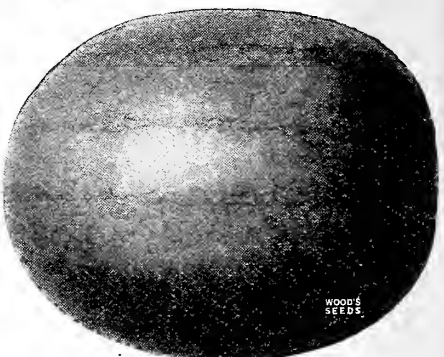
No. 279. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake
—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; 1b. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 95 cts. per lb.**



Irish Grey Water Melon.

No. 270. Irish Gray—In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweets; in shipping quality, uniformity in shape, size and in productiveness it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit: its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses no account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish grey; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. An unusual melon, for although a grand shipper it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80 cts. per lb.**

No. 282. Sweet Heart—A large, oval-shaped melon of a light green color with distinct veins of a darker shade. The vines are vigorous, productive, ripen the fruits evenly, and the melons keep in good condition long after ripening. The solid flesh is deep rich red, crisp and delicious. Extra fine for the home garden and the nearby market, but it also stands shipping splendidly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**

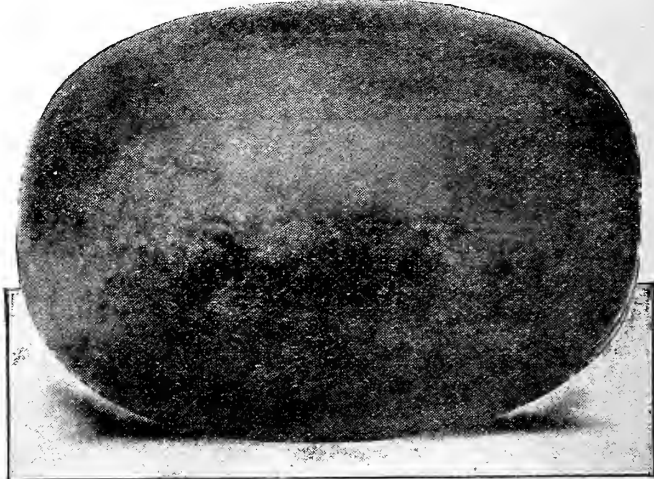


Sweetheart Water Melon.
Sweetheart Water Melon.



Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo.

No. 275. Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo—One of the most popular watermelons grown. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.**



Dark Icing Water Melon.

No. 274. Dark Icing—An extra early and extra good melon of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid 70 cts. per lb.**



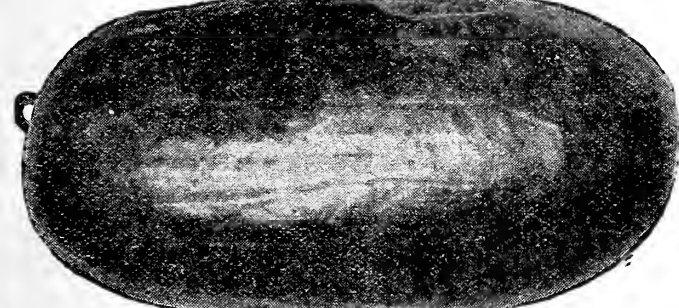
Alabama Sweets Water Melon.

No. 273. Alabama Sweets —A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**



Tom Watson Water Melon.

No. 277. Tom Watson —The most popular shipping melon and dark-green like the Kleckley's Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the home gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.**



Carolina Bradford Water Melon.

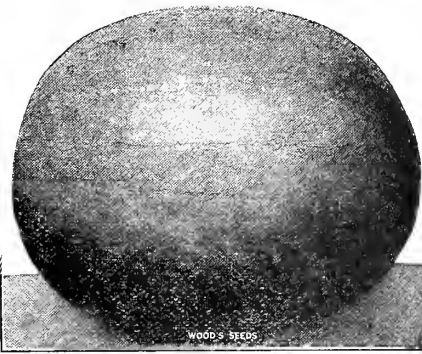
No. 272. Carolina Bradford —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy and very productive vine. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark, green with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2d	Ranks 3d
Earliness	271, 274, 279	270, 277, 278, 281, 282	272, 273, 275, 280, 283
Size	272, 273, 283	271, 279, 280, 281, 282	270, 274, 275, 277, 278
For Home Use and Nearby Market	271, 275, 278, 280, 281, 282	272, 273, 274, 279, 283	
For Shipping	270, 277, 279	271, 282	

No. 281. Peerless or Ice Cream —For the home garden or for market gardeners who

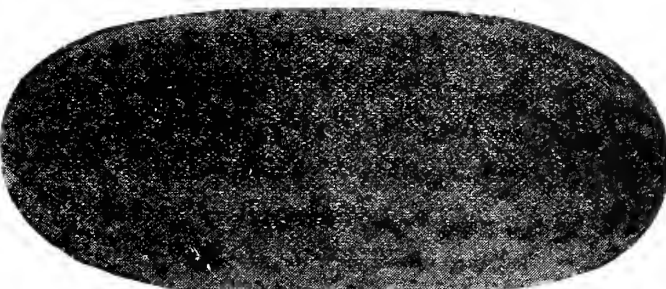
sell direct to consumers the Peerless has no superior among oval-shaped melons: of good size; color light green, veined with darker green; deep rich red meat of the most delicious sweetness and solid to the center. The vine is quite vigorous and productive and the melons ripen

early. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**



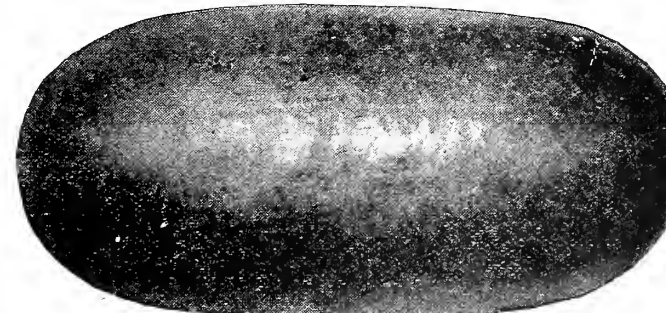
Peerless or Ice Cream Water Melon.

No. 283. Pride of Georgia —One of the largest melons in our list. Dark-green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.**



Florida Favorite Water Melon.

No. 271. Florida Favorite —A splendid, large long melon; comes early, ships well, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 65 cts. per lb.**



Halbert Honey Water Melon.

No. 280. Halbert Honey —The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. A long early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts.**

No. 284. Preserving Citron —Makes excellent preserves and sweet meats. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds, or under greenhouse benches, or wherever a uniform degree of temperature and sufficient moisture can be maintained. If requested cultural directions will be sent with all orders for spawn. A brick is enough for 10 square feet. **40 cts. per brick; 5 for \$1.65 postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per brick; 5 bricks for \$1.25.**

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or April, or in September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast an acre.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

No. 292. Chinese Broad Leaved —Makes a large and tender growth for greens without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 290. Southern Giant Curled —Popular with Southern growers. Forms a mass of leaves beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 291. Ostrich Plume —The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles.

No. 873. TALL MIXED.—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 856. DWARF MIXED.—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid 75 cts. per lb.**



OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 ft. apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

No. 295. Kleckley's Favorite —Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint; the pods average 6 ins. in length by 1¼ ins. in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a productive and desirable variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 296. White Velvet —Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.**

No. 297. Improved Dwarf Green Prolific —Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout

the season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.**

No. 298 Perkins Mammoth Podded —Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 ins. long, are borne from 3 to 4 ins. above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per lb.**

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request.

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

YELLOW DANVERS.

The most popular yellow onion for spring planting. **Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck, 55 cts.; peck \$1.00.**

RED WETHERSFIELD.

A large cropper and favorite market variety. **Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 7½ cts.; peck \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid,**

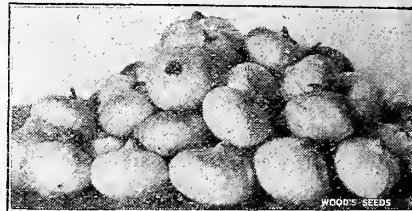
qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00.

SILVER SKIN.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. **Qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 25 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10.**

YELLOW POTATO, MULTIPLIER, or HILL ONION.—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor and excellent cooking qualities. Never makes seed, but divides from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among Southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut). **Qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.00; peck \$1.75 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50.**

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not grow as large, but is very productive, of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the yellow. **Qt. 40 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.65 postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40.**

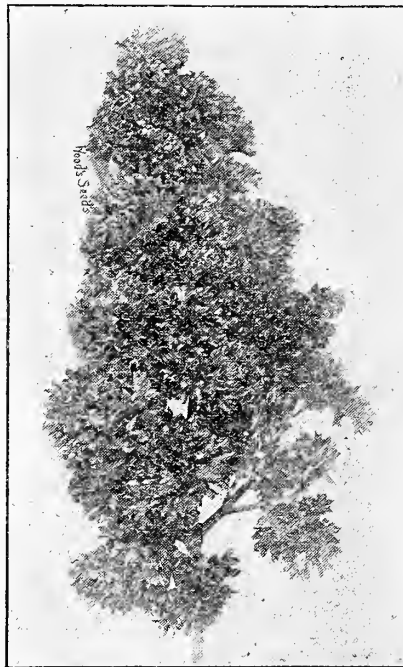
EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—For Fall planting only. Sow seeds in the spring to make sets to be put out next fall. See page 27.



PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley.

No. 315. Plain or Single —Hardier than the curled, stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and for drying. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled —The best and most improved strain. Is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**

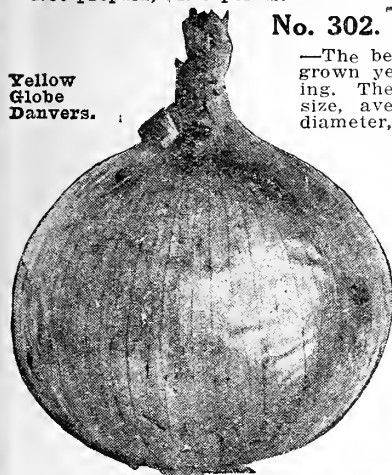
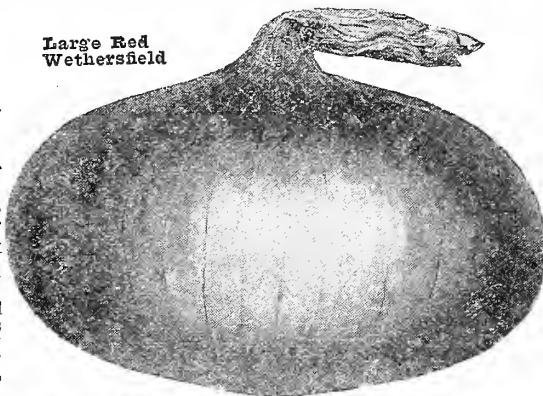
Onion

CULTURE.—In January or February plant $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in hotbeds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 12 to 18 inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds and at least two weeding and gives larger yields. **Keep free of weeds.** 5 to 6 lbs. will plant an acre.

Growing Onion Sets. Sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

No. 301. Large Red Wethersfield —The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.

Large Red
Wethersfield



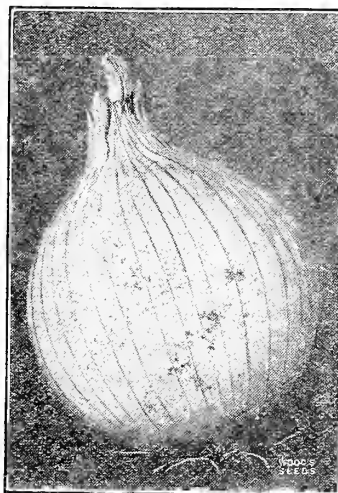
Yellow
Globe
Danvers.

No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

No. 308. Prize Taker, or Spanish King

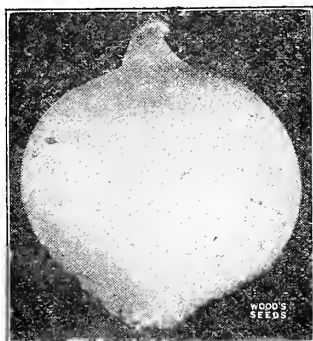
—Large and of fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color; flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender; ripens up fine and hard. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onion in early summer, and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.



Prize Taker or Spanish King.

No. 303. Silver Skin

or **WHITE PORTUGAL.**—Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Besides making a fine large onion, it is largely grown for bunching, for sets and pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.



Silver Skin Onion.

No. 310. Mammoth Silver King

—One of the earliest and largest of Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Attractive shape, flattened but thick. Skin is a clear silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.



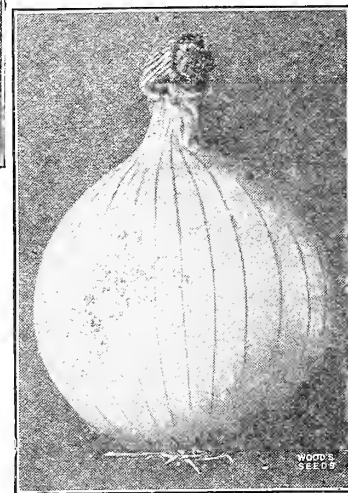
Extra Early White Pearl.

No. 309. Extra Early White Pearl

—The earliest of the white onions; makes large pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall and you will have large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

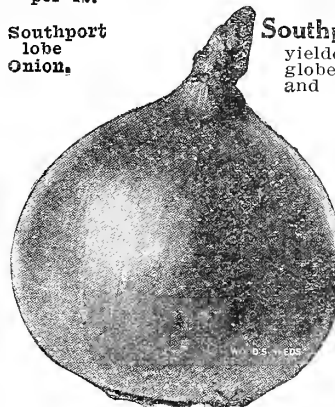
No. 307. Copper King

Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. The Copper King is the kind of onion you can plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.



Copper King.

Southport
lobe
Onion,



Southport Globe Onions

—Wonderful yielders of firm, solid, handsome globe-shaped onions; sure croppers and splendid keepers. All are fine, your preference depending on the color you want to grow.

No. 306. SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—Deep rich red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$1.65 per lb.

No. 305. SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Rich yellow, good keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** Not prepaid, per lb. \$1.50.

No. 304. SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid.** Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

Garden Peas

CULTURE.—Peas do best in a light, rich loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant the tall kinds in double rows, 6 to 8 inches apart, 2 to 3 inches deep, and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use otherwise they will stop bearing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds for an acre.

No. 319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early

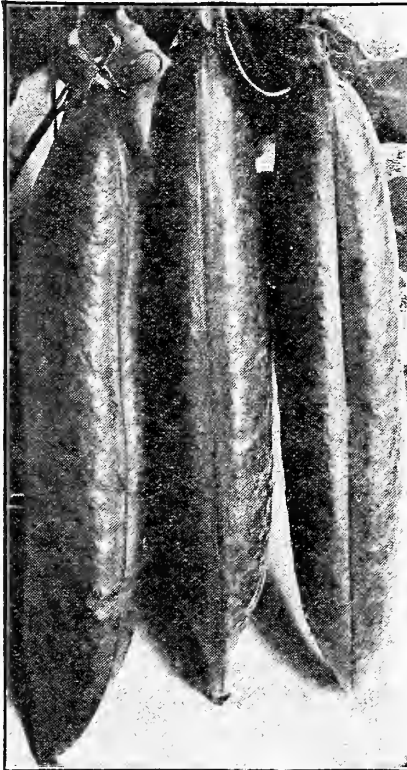
—This is all that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 peas of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We strongly recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness; 2 to 2½ feet high. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.35.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$13.00.**

Pedigree
Extra Early.

No. 320 Wood's Lightning Excelsior

—Unquestionably one of the best early peas. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific; grows 2½ feet high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather; ripens uniformly and is one of the most productive extra early peas, both for shipping, home market and home use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.75.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

No. 332. Thomas Laxton —A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored, deep green peas. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 3 feet high. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.**



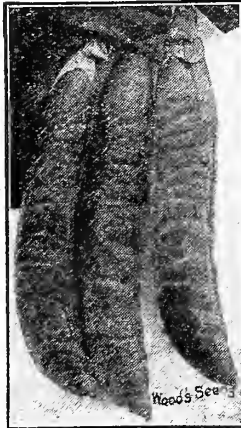
Thomas Laxton Peas.

No. 328. Eclipse or Surprise

—A rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine quality. The earliest of the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of better quality, though not quite as hardy; 2 feet high, requires no stakes; thickly set with pods. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 21 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.**

No. 322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer

—The pods are longer and the peas are larger than Extra Early Alaska. The handsome pods are borne frequently in pairs, ripen uniformly; quality good. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.50.**



Large Podded Alaska.

No. 331. Gradus or Prosperity

—Only a few days later than Eclipse, and remarkable for its size and full pods. 3 feet high and produces uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. Remains tender and sweet for a long time. Recommended for earliness, size and quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.**

No. 321. Extra Early Alaska

—Deservedly popular with growers for early market because of its earliness, uniform maturity and abundance of pods, which retain their rich green color long after picking. For canning it ranks among the best.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65. **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.**



Gradus Peas.

No. 329. American Wonder

—One of the most popular early varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows 10 to 12 inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.**

No. 333. Nott's Excelsior —A particularly good extra early dwarf wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after the extra early smooth kinds. Pods average 3 inches long, and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. One foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

No. 326. Petit Pois or French Peas

—The real French Pea as imported. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; 3 to 4 feet high. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.**

No. 330. Premium Gem

—An improved McLean's Gem. An early pea, coming a little later than American Wonder, bearing in profusion pods about 3 inches long, closely filled with large peas of fine flavor. They should be grown in every garden. Height, 18 inches. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** **Not prepaid, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

PEAS BY WEIGHT

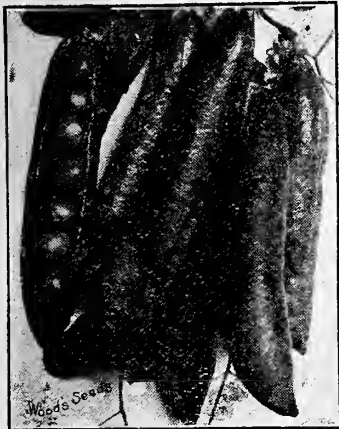
Garden Peas, Beans and Corn are now sold by weight instead of by measure, as heretofore. This will not be confusing if you will note the following:

1 lb. equals about a pint.
2 pounds equal about a quart.
15 pounds equal about a peck.
60 pounds equal about a bushel.



Premium Gem.

Second Early and Late Peas



Bliss Everbearing.

mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65.
Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$11.00.



Horsford's Market Garden.

No. 338. Horsford's Market Garden —Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. Two feet high. A fine market pea, and equally good for home use. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

No. 340. Champion of England

—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green color. Of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. Recommended for the home garden. Height, 4 to 5 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 341. Dwarf Champion or JUNO. —

A great producer of handsome dark-green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. The pods are broad and straight, 3 inches long, and frequently borne in pairs. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Stimuplant is a highly concentrated fertilizer for vegetables, flowers, shrubs and house plants, guaranteed to contain 10% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid, 15% potash. It is in tablet form, absolutely odorless, easy to apply either in tablets or dissolved in water. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c.



Dwarf Champion.

No. 337. Bliss Everbearing

—Matures soon after Premium Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. The peas are of good size, tender and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. Height 2 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.05.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

No. 342. Large White Marrowfat

—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas each, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas. By

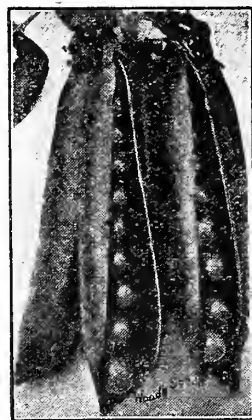
No. 345. Dwarf Telephone

—A dwarf type of the famous Telephone with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad straight pods, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, well filled, frequently containing 9 to 10 big luscious sweet peas. A fine second early pea that we heartily recommend to the home gardener. $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; the stout vines require no support. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.35.
Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



Telephone Peas.

be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35.
Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00.



Dwarf Telephone.

No. 339. Telephone

—One of the most productive of the large-podded wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; the pods are large, generally 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad, straight and pointed, and well filled with large peas of delicious flavor; they usually contain 6 or 7 peas. Rather late in maturing, but is one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

Edible Podded Pea

No. 344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar

(Salad Peas)—Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. It is really a double purpose pea for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and are the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods, when about half grown, should



Mammoth Luscious Sugar.

	Ranks 1st	Ranks 2nd	Ranks 3rd	Ranks 4th
Earliness . . .	319, 320, 321, 322, 328	329, 330, 331, 332, 333	337, 338, 341, 345	339, 340, 342
Yield	330, 338, 340, 341, 342	322, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345	319, 320, 321, 328, 331, 332	
Length bearing season	330, 337, 338, 339, 340, 342	322, 329, 333, 337, 341, 345	319, 320, 321, 328, 331, 332	

GARDEN PEAS BY WEIGHT

A pint is about 1 pound.
A quart is about 2 pounds.

A peck is about 15 pounds.
A bushel is about 60 pounds.

Pepper

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

No. 353. Ruby Giant

—A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, and may be used for stuffing or sliced and served with tomatoes. One of the most attractive peppers in our list. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.50 per lb.**



Ruby Giant.

No. 355. Pimento —Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.**



Ruby King.

No. 354. Ruby King —A wonderfully productive pepper, bearing fruits 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across. The flesh is so mild and sweet that it is used sliced in mixed salads. Its large size and thick flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing with meats, rice, etc. The green fruits make excellent pickles; color bright ruby red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.**

No. 357. Spanish Mammoth

or Sweet Mountain.—In many respects similar to Bull Nose, but larger, milder and sweeter. The fruits often grow 5 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 inches across with thick sweet flesh that adapts it splendidly for stuffing and mangoes. The plants grow about 2 feet high and are very productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.**

No. 350. Royal King

—A grand pepper that was evolved from the Ruby King, making stronger, stockier and more erect plants that bear an astonishing number of fruits, not only extra-large, but as near perfect as a pepper can be, uniformly smooth and free from the irregularities found in many large peppers. The flesh is unusually thick and so sweet it may be eaten raw. It is an ideal pepper for stuffing with meat, rice, etc., and for salads. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.25 per lb.**



Royal King.

No. 358. Long Red

Cayenne

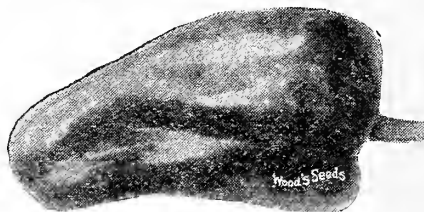
—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. The most universally grown hot pepper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.**

No. 359. Tabasco

—The hottest test pepper; bears immense quantities of pods about an inch long. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts. postpaid.**

No. 356. Early Neapolitan

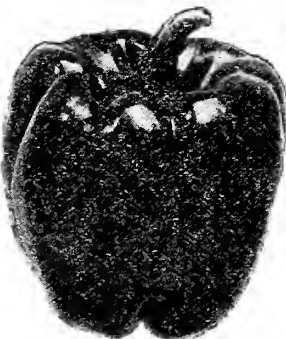
—Earlier than any large, sweet pepper, and a wonderful bearer; single plants often yield 30 to 40 peppers, and continue loaded with fruits right up to frost. Bright red, thick-meated, very sweet and mild; 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches round; keeps a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.25 per lb.**



No. 351. Chinese

Giant —An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together; frequently half a dozen fruits will appear in a bunch. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$6.25 per lb.**

Chinese Giant.



No. 352. Large Bell or Bull

Nose —A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing, and mangoes. The plants grow about two feet high, are strong and very productive. The young peppers are deep green, bright crimson when ripe. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.**
PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100.

PARSNIP

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. One ounce sows 20 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.



No. 317. Sugar or Hollow Crown

—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. **Postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. Not prepaid, lb. 60 cts.**

PUMPKIN

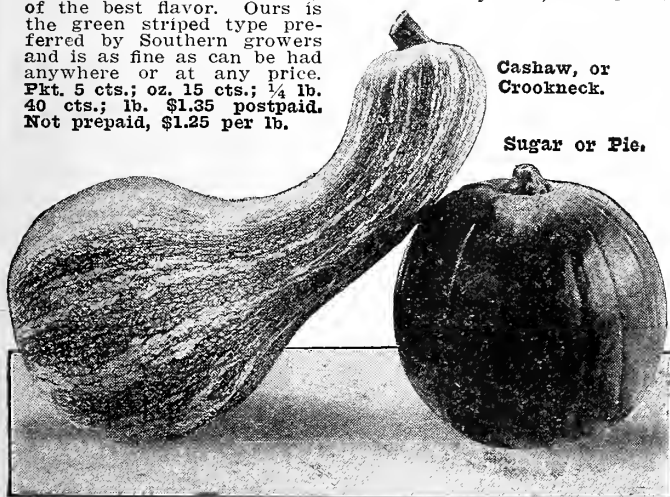
CULTURE.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.



Virginia
Mammoth
Pumpkin.

No. 365. Virginia Mammoth—We have never grown a pumpkin that combines so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable—we have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as any one could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. It is adapted to our climate and our seed is Southern grown, both of which are necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. **Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

No. 367. Cashaw or Crookneck—A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender and of the best flavor. Ours is the green striped type preferred by Southern growers and is as fine as can be had anywhere or at any price. **Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**



Cashaw, or
Crookneck.

Sugar or Pie.

No. 366. Sugar or Pie—Not a large pumpkin, but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine-grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow in color. **Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

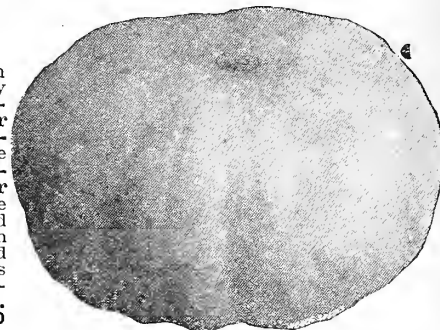
No. 368. Tennessee Sweet Potato

—For pumpkin pies

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Thick fleshed, fine grained, sweet and delicious. A big yielder and of good size. **Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

No. 369. King of the Mammoths

or POT IRON.—An immense variety which has taken numerous prizes for the largest pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. The flesh is a splendid golden yellow; an excellent keeper and fine for making pies and for stock feeding. **Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



King of the Mammoths Pumpkin.

No. 370. Large Cheese

—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock, nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow, extra thick, sweet and of the finest quality. An excellent keeper. **Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. lb.**



Rhubarb.

No. 397. LINNAEUS.—Makes large, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

Rhubarb Roots 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Culture.—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, if the season is favorable, or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre.

No. 399. Mammoth Sandwich

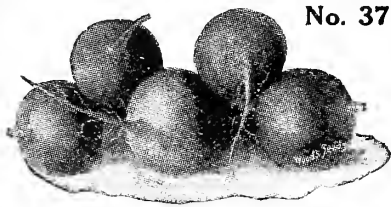
Island—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible. **Fkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.**



Mammoth Sandwich
Island Salsify.

RADISH

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot-beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 15 to 20 pounds one acre.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip Radish.

No. 375. Early Red or Scarlet

Turnip —No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round, red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip —A fine radish. Very early; makes beautiful deep scarlet roots, with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish.

juicy and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

OLIVE SHAPED OR ROCKET RADISHES

No. 381. French

Breakfast —A rapid grower. Beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip. Crisp, sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



Extra Early Scarlet Globe.

No. 379. Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped

—A fine early radish, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong, of a deep scarlet color; quick growing, crisp and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped.

No. 382. Mixed Round

Radishes —All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

LONG RADISHES

No. 387. Long White Icicle or LADY FINGER.

The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 385. Chartier Long Scarlet

—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 388. Brightest Long Scarlet

—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 389. White Strasburg



Brightest Long Scarlet.

—An excellent summer radish, with stands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 390. Mixed Long

Radishes —All varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

WINTER RADISHES

Sow during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

No. 392. Chinese or Celestial

—A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild, crisp and never woody. Flesh and skin white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.**

No. 393. Rose China Winter

A handsome radish growing about 5 ½ inches long and 1 ½ to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh pure white, firm and solid. The roots are smooth and are splendid keepers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

No. 394. Long Black Spanish

—One of the latest and hardest of radishes. Oblong in shape; of large size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**



Long White Icicle.



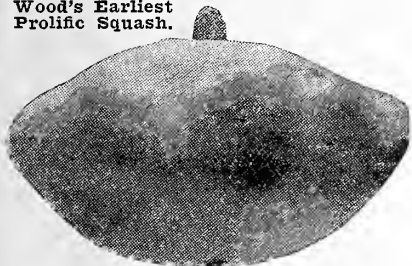
White Strasburg Radish.

SQUASH or CYMLING

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slacked lime or Paris green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.

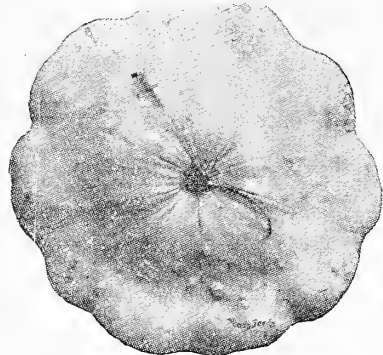


Earliest Prolific. This is one of our own introductions and one that has proved of the greatest value to our market-gardeners and truckers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, lb. \$1.30.**

No. 409. Mammoth

White Bush—Quite similar to the

Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.**



Mammoth White Bush Squash

No. 408. Early White Bush or PATTY - PAN CYMLING.

—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, for nearby markets and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. In every way a good yielding and satisfactory squash. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

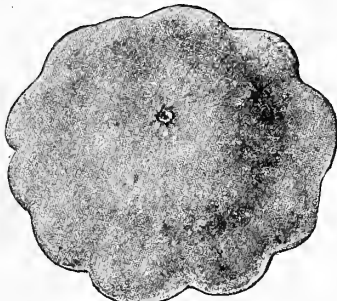


Early White Bush Squash.

No. 410. Mammoth Yellow Bush

Low Bush—Sometimes called Golden Custard.

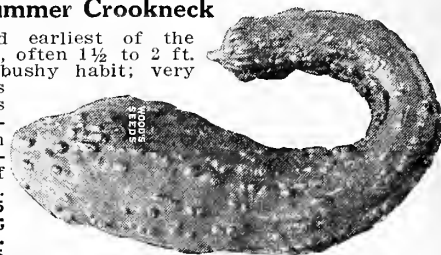
Except in the color of its fruits this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush, but larger. It has rich deep orange skin; the flesh is rich creamy yellow and of very fine quality. It is of true bush form and a very abundant yielder. Although the white variety is more generally grown many of our customers prefer the yellow because of its more attractive color when cooked. In quality it is in every way equal to the white, with the advantage of being larger. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**



Mammoth Yellow Bush Squash.

No. 412. Giant Summer Crookneck

—The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often 1½ to 2 ft. long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash.

No. 413. Hubbard

One of the most widely grown winter squashes. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

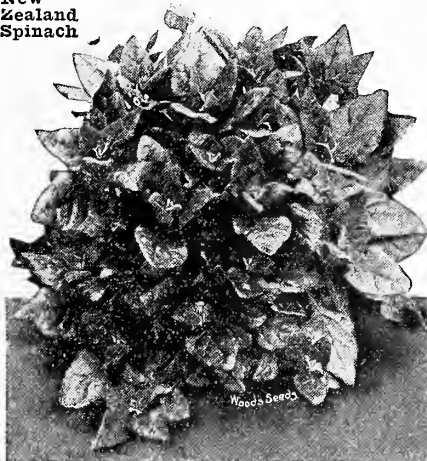


Hubbard Squash

No. 414. Delicious

—We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. Somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but superior in flavor, and a reliable cropper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

New Zealand Spinach



SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep 1½ to 2 ft. between the rows. For winter and spring use sow from September to December 15. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 12 to 15 lbs. one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should be planted after frost is over, and will give an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens throughout the summer and right up to cold weather.

No. 404. New Zealand—Thrives during the hottest summer weather in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.**

No. 401. Round Thick-Leaved—Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 35 cts.**

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale—Very early, grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.**

No. 403. Long Season—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent dark green leaves. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.**

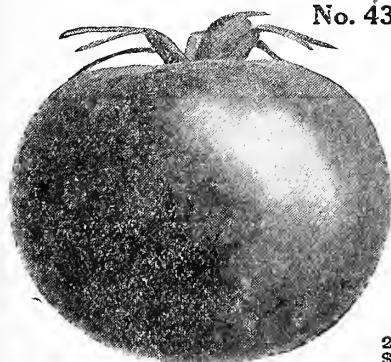
STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Guaranteed analysis: Nitrogen 11 per cent, phosphoric acid 12 per cent, potash 15 per cent. Highly concentrated in tablet form. Fine for the vegetable and flower garden and house plants; stimulates growth and increases production. **10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts. postpaid.**

Tomatoes

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves transplant to boxes or pots to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits, and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

No. 431. Success (Scarlet).—A variety of very decided merit, producing beautiful fruits of finest quality, handsome appearance, and large size. Vines strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage; fruits smooth, free from cracks; unusually meaty; ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes of handsome color and great solidity. It is very well adapted both for private use and market. As a standard main crop tomato we do not hesitate to recommend it highly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.**



Success Tomato.

No. 424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet).—Prof. Watts, in the Market Growers Journal, says: "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one has more experience with it." As early as Earliana—certainly not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet; ripens evenly up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity of size and smoothness; no rough fruits. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.**

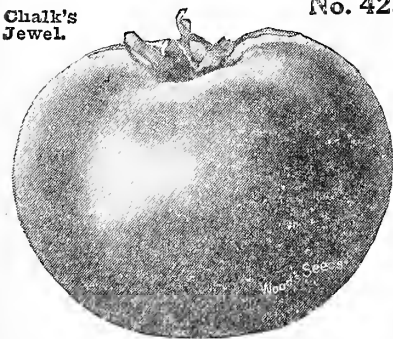


Bonnie Best.

No. 423. Chalk's Jewel (Bright Scarlet)

—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Matchless, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season.

Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.



Chalk's Jewel.

Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

From every part of the country have come reports of the loss of tomato crops because of wilt. So serious was the situation that the United States Department of Agriculture started the breeding of a number of wilt resistant varieties. From the several varieties sent to us we selected two that we regarded as the best. If you have been disappointed in growing tomatoes because of wilt you will be interested in these wilt resistant varieties, the Marvel for medium early use, the Norton to come later. Our seeds were grown from stock sent us by the United States Department of Agriculture.

No. 420. Marvel—A prolific bearer of medium sized red fruits; suitable for the home garden, canning and for market; medium early. **Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50 postpaid.**

No. 421. Norton—Resembles the Stone in appearance and bearing season; smooth, solid and finely flavored. Ripens in midsummer and bears till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50 postpaid.**

No. 422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red).—A

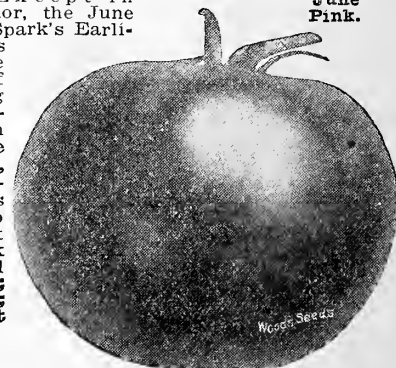
real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many seeds sold as Earliana produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only perfect, smooth, extra-early tomatoes, and having followed this practice for a number of years, we believe our strain is as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any

that can be had. Other tomatoes may be as early as Earliana, but none are earlier. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.**

No. 425. June Pink—Except in color, the June

Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. To those who want a first early and first-class pink tomato we recommend June Pink. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.**

June Pink.



No. 434. Early Acme

(Purple).—Through all the years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have supplanted it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks; borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**



Early Acme

Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

THE GREATEST TOMATO
IN THE WORLD



WOOD'S FAMOUS BRIMMER TOMATO.
These Three Brimmers Weighed 5 lbs. 6 oz.

What the Growers say about Wood's Tomato Seeds

I wish you could see some of the tomatoes I raised from the seeds I got from you. Bonnie Best and Marvel are fine, but Brimmer is the tomato. I had lots of them that weighed 1½ to 2 lbs. They were so large that I had to tie up the stems to keep them from breaking off—James McKeen, Glynn County, Ga.

Your Brimmer tomato proved to be excellent; could not have been better; most of them ranging from 1½ to 2½ lbs.—Mrs. C. A. Brown, Charles County, Md.

The Brimmer is certainly the finest and most delicious tomato we have ever seen or grown in California—Mrs. W. W. Allison, Ventura County, Cal.

The Marvel wilt-resistant tomato is the best tomato I ever grew. It is practically wilt-proof in a soil where I have suffered badly from wilt—H. R. Dwight, Berkeley County, S. C.

I planted your Marvel and Norton wilt-resistant tomatoes and successfully grew tomatoes on land on which tomatoes had wilted disastrously for three years previously—D. C. Blackwell, Calhoun County, Ala.

I have planted most all varieties of tomato seeds, but find none that will resist the blight like Norton blight-resistant. I have not tried the Marvel. I can't have any late tomatoes but your wilt-resistant—H. L. Benedict, Richland County, S. C.

Your June Pink is the best tomato I know of—Geo. A. Herring, Greene County, N. C.

I hesitated to buy Spark's Earliana tomato seeds because I had been told the fruit was small and inferior, but I bought some from you, and the result was a surprise and a pleasant one. I not only had the earliest tomatoes in my neighborhood, but had them measuring 3 to 3½ inches in diameter—R. J. Tucker, Southampton County, Va.



One Setting of Brimmer Tomatoes
Reproduced From Photograph.

No. 437. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$3.00.

We found this grand tomato at the Jamestown Exposition, where it was awarded the **Grand Prize for size and quality**. We were immediately struck with its splendid appearance and secured a supply of the seeds to test in our trial grounds. Our tests proved conclusively that its merits had not been exaggerated in any particular. We had never grown a tomato that could compare with it in size, weight, solidity, meatiness and splendid flavor.

CULTURE.—To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong 5-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

Size and Weight Some idea of the size and weight to which this splendid tomato grows may be had from reading the few letters below. These letters are samples of hundreds we have received telling of single fruits grown weighing from 12 ounces to 3 pounds and from 15 to 18 inches in circumference.

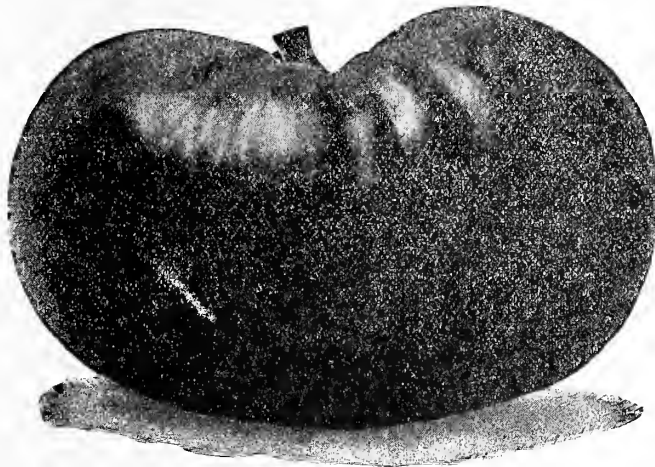
Solid and Meaty We had supposed that in our specially selected strain had been reached. The Brimmer is practically all meat, has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown, and it is one of the very few tomatoes that is **absolutely without a core**. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

Productiveness The Brimmer is not the earliest tomato, although not more than 5 to 7 days later than the extra earlies, but the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for any want of earliness. The vines are vigorous, luxuriant and healthy and bear a tremendous load of fruit right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season.

Quality This is the point we wish to emphasize particularly, the Brimmer's strongest points being its delicious quality and flavor. The well shaped, perfectly formed, solid, bright red fruits make a most tempting dish when sliced, but they must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Many who have never been able to enjoy tomatoes because of their acidity can eat the Brimmer with impunity.

For Canning There is only one single objection that can be raised—they are too large for the cans generally used. However, there are always enough smaller fruits to supply what is to be canned for home use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$3.00.**

BRIMMER PLANTS—Ready April, May, June and July. **Hot-bed** plants, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. **Not prepaid**, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts. \$1.25 per 100. **Transplanted plants**, 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$1.90 per 100 postpaid. **Not prepaid**, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100.



No. 436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa

(Deep Purple.)

In selecting our improved strain of Ponderosa we have aimed to eliminate its tendency toward roughness and yet retain the many fine qualities that made this variety famous. We have improved it wonderfully, and the stock we offer is much smoother and better than is generally sold. With the exception of our famous Brimmer, it is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, free from blight, and prodigious and continuous bearers. They seem independent of droughts—during an unprecedented dry spell a few years ago, without once watering the plants, we had tomatoes weighing a pound and over, almost all solid meat, of the most delicious flavor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50 postpaid.**

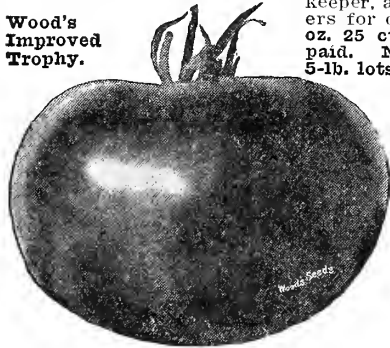
No. 433. Livingston's Globe (Purplish Pink).—Extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct

globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than from other sorts except Coreless. In Florida and sections where blight is prevalent, it has proved very blight resistant. Always smooth, firm-fleshed and has but few seeds, especially the early fruits. Very productive—the plants usually have many short joints at which large clusters of 3 to 7 fruits are almost invariably formed, so that it can be truthfully said that the vines are literally loaded with fruit. A remarkably good keeper, a special advantage to growers for distant markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 paid. Not prepaid, \$3.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$3.10 per lb.**



Livingston's Globe

Wood's Improved Trophy.



cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.

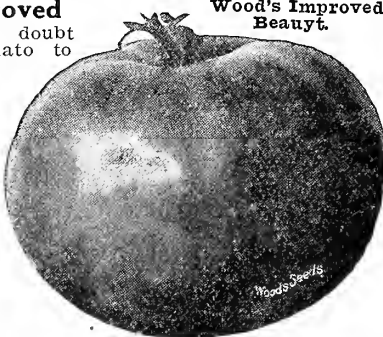
No. 427. Improved Trophy (Bright Red).—

A fine old favorite which we have greatly improved by careful breeding, and which now ranks among the very best, free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy generally sold. The large smooth, solid, fine-flavored, rich red fruits will satisfy the most exacting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20**

cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.

No. 428. Wood's Improved Beauty (Purple).—If in doubt

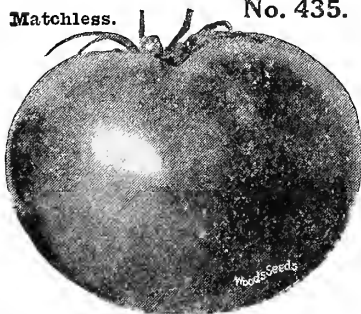
about what tomato to grow, you will make no mistake in planting our improved strain of Beauty. It comes early and always pleases. Always smooth and large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. It ripens early; flesh very firm; and seldom cracks after a rain. It would be hard to find a more uniformly satisfactory medium early tomato. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.90 per lb.**



Wood's Improved Beauty.

Matchless.

No. 435. Matchless (Bright Red).—One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large, even at the end of the season. Fine both for the private and market garden and canning. The Matchless is what we would call a thoroughly dependable tomato. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**



No. 439. Golden Queen or **YELLOW TROPHY**.—Makes of fine quality. One of the best yellow sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.25 per lb.**

No. 440. Yellow Plum—A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$4.50 per lb.**

No. 426.**Perfection**

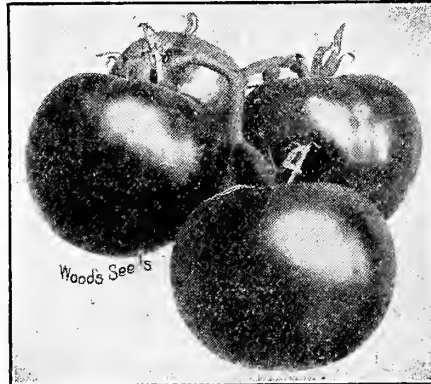
(Bright Red).—A handsome early, perfectly smooth tomato of excellent quality. The skin is tough, the fruits solid, fine for market and home use, also a good canner. It ripens ten days earlier than Stone and holds its good size till the end of the season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.75.**



Perfection.

No. 438. Stone

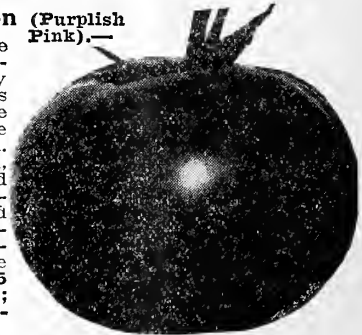
(Bright Scarlet).—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$2.40; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.25 per lb.**



Stone.

No. 432. Dwarf Champion (Purplish Pink).—

Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens as they may be grown as close as three feet apart. Vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good-sized fruits and continues in bearing until frost. We recommend it particularly for the small home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.40 per lb.**

**Tomato Plants**

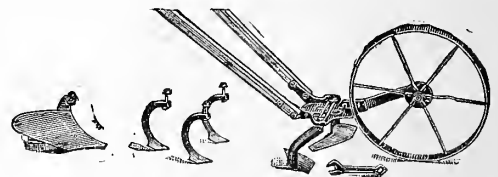
Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earli-ana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. As it is not possible always to have all varieties at the right size, we reserve the right to send another variety. We will, of course, send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

Hot-bed plants, 20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 45 cts.; 75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Transplanted plants, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Brimmer Tomato Plants.—See page 35 for prices.

Planet Jr. No. 17 Plow, Cultivator, Rake and Hoe. This is only one of a splendid, well built line of garden tools, at least one of which ought to be in every garden, however small. No. 17 will plow, cultivate and weed, and do it better and quicker than with old-fashioned tools. The full line described on page 56.

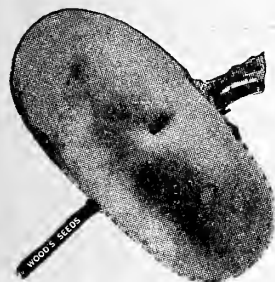


Turnip and Rutabaga

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Red Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out to prevent overcrowding.

To Keep for Winter: Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Pile the turnips on a well-drained situation, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sows one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.



Milan Turnips—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest variety grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table.

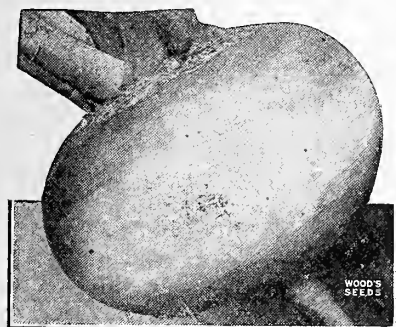
No. 445. EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 446. EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 447. EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP (Flat Strapleaved).—Flat; white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. A good turnip to plant in the spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 448. EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like the Early-Red or Purple-Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 450. Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe

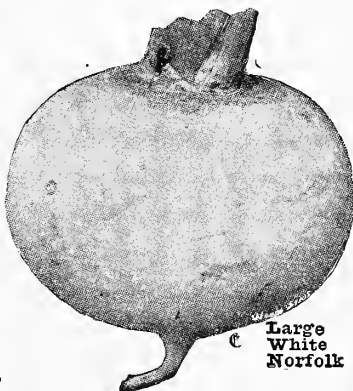


Wood's Improved Red Top Globe.

No. 453. LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 454. POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 455. WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.



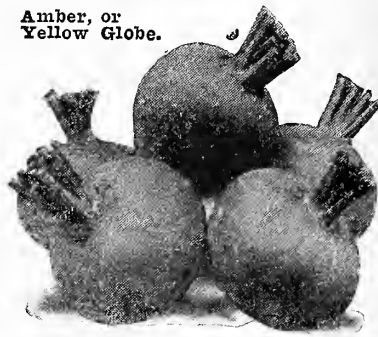
Large White Norfolk

No. 451. LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 452. WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 457. LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

Amber, or Yellow Globe.



No. 456. PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 458. GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 461. Mixed Turnip Seeds—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties on this page. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

SALAD VARIETIES

No. 459. SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

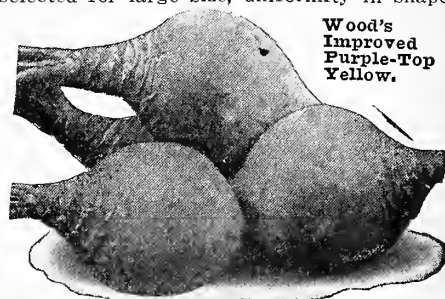
No. 460. SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

RUTA BAGA or SWEDE

CULTURE.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

No. 465. Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow

—An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.



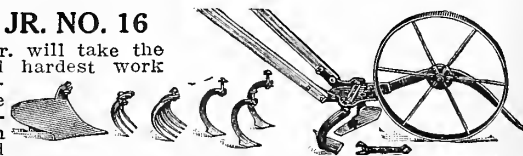
Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

No. 466. PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

No. 467. LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not Prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

PLANET JR. NO. 16

A Planet Jr. will take the drudgery and hardest work out of gardening, and make it a real pleasure. Look on page 56 and select the one that suits you best, and you will thank us for telling you about them.



HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives know the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

Culture.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

No. 475. ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 476. BALM.—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

No. 477. SWEET BASIL.—A hardy annual from East Indies. The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves, and it is used for flavoring soups and stews. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 478. BENE.—The leaves put into a tumbler of water makes a drink beneficial in case of diarrhoea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 479. BORAGE.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, also for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

No. 480. CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

No. 481. CATNIP, or CATMINT.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. Can be sown either in fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

No. 482. CORIANDER.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

No. 483. DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.**

No. 484. SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.**

No. 485. HOREHOUND.—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

No. 486. LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

No. 487. SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial, the tender tops of which are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

No. 488. ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

No. 489. RUE.—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for soup in fowls. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

No. 490. SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50.**

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings and soups. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

No. 492. TANSY.—For making bitters. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

No. 493. THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. Sow early in the spring. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

No. 494. WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

Vegetable Plants and Roots

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped late in the week unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety of plant ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.**

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.—Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready February, March and April. **50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready in October and November. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch and Late Drumhead. Ready June, July, August and September. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS.—See page 35 for prices.

HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. Ready April, May, June and July. **20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 45 cts.; 75 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.**

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. **30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Ready January, February, March, July and August. **50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.**

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. **45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.**

CELERY PLANTS.—Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. **75 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.**

EGG PLANTS.—Ready May, June and July. **30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.**

PEPPER PLANTS.—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. **30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 70 cts.; \$1.15 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100.**

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Ready May and June. **50 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (2 years old).—Palmetto. By mail postpaid, **50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$4.35; \$8.25 per 1,000.** Conover's Colossal, by mail postpaid, **50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100. Not prepaid, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$4.25; \$8.00 per 1,000.**

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Ready November 1st, till May. **20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50.**

HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Ready November 1st till May. **40 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.**

SAGE ROOTS.—**20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.**

THYME ROOTS.—**20 cts. each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.**

BIRD SEEDS Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well cleaned seeds. We use only the highest grade seeds in our "Songster's Food," such as will keep your birds in perfect condition.

WOOD'S SONGSTERS FOOD.—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. Each package contains a piece of cuttle fish bone. By mail, postpaid, **1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1b. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 85 cts.**

CANARY SEED.—By mail, postpaid, **1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not prepaid, 1b. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts.**

HEMP SEED.—By mail postpaid, **1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid, 1b. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.**

BIRD RAPE.—By mail postpaid, **1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40. Not prepaid, 1b. 14 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10.**

BIRD MILLET.—By mail postpaid, **1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 95 cts. Not prepaid, 1b. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 65 cts.**

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING.—By mail postpaid, **1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20. Not prepaid, 1b. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.**

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—**60 cts. per lb. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.**

HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW
50 SQUARE YARDS



CULTURE.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in 3½ foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. Methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, etc.

FOR CIGARETTES.—The following are preferred: Narrow Leaf Oronoko, Improved Gold Leaf, Adcock, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco, and Bradley Broad Leaf.

WORMING TOBACCO.—Worming tobacco can be made easy by using either a Dry Powder Duster or a Feeny Dust Gun—for large fields use the former. Both are described on page 55.

Select Varieties

Each Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.00, postpaid.

No. 502. Improved Gold Leaf—A splendid combination of size, weight and quality. The leaf is long, broad, very similar to Warne, but of finer texture and less inclined to have green shoulders. It has been thoroughly tried out by both growers and manufacturers and has stood every test and proved one of the best of the bright tobaccos.

No. 503. Warne—Has no superior for bright wrappers. The leaf is large, of good breadth, tough and silky. Among the most generally grown tobaccos, and one of the most popular and satisfactory.

No. 500. Narrow Leaf Oronoko or Caroline Sun-Cured. Especially adapted for sun-cured wrappers and plug fillers, for which purposes it cures a light even brown color. When flue-cured it makes a fine bright plug wrapper and cigarette filler. Grown on strong land and topped low, it makes a fine heavy export leaf. The leaf is long and of medium width. Adapted to a wide range of soils from light sandy to heavy clay.

No. 501. Adcock—One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf, though not long, is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; makes fine cigarette cutters and smokers; cures bright.

No. 504. Improved Yellow Oronoko—For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length. Does best on light gray overlying yellow clay.

No. 505. Improved White Stem Oronoko—Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils.

No. 506. Improved Hester—For wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. Fairly long, of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

No. 507. Improved Long-Leaf Gooch—For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

No. 508. Kentucky Yellow—A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavy crops.

Standard Varieties

Each, Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50, postpaid.

No. 510. One Sucker.—A dark manufacturing sort of good breadth, long leaf, and rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

No. 511. Big Oronoko.—A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Cures well and has unusual weight and body. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

No. 512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko.—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf; tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils. Fine for sun-curing.

No. 513. Blue Pryor.—A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco; best adapted for rich alluvial soils.

No. 514. Yellow Pryor.—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.

No. 515. Medley Pryor.—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soils and purposes as Blue Pryor.

No. 516. Broad Leaf Gooch.—A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.

Cigar Varieties

No. 517. Choice Havana.—An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long, fine quality leaf; very early; making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

No. 518. Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

No. 519. Hyco.	No. 520. Flanagan.	No. 524. Willow Leaf.
No. 525. Famous.	No. 528. Tilley.	No. 526. Deer Tongue.
No. 527. Tuckahoe.	No. 523. Lizzard Tail.	No. 529. Hickory Fryor.
No. 521. Virginia	No. 522. Bradley	
Sun-Cured.	Broad Leaf.	

Above varieties—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50.

No. 532. Granville County Yellow. **No. 534. Yellow Mammoth.**
Above varieties—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.00.

Wood's High Grade Flower Seeds

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. **Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep.** Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the young plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

It in both lists. Note carefully the heights of the plants so that a proper selection may be made.

FOR CUT FLOWERS.—Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aster, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, and Zinnia.

FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.—Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum and Virginian Stocks.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—6 to 12 inches high. Acroclinium, Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Dwarf Cockscomb, Daisy, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Bedding Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Iceland Poppy, Pyrethrum, Portulaca, Cupid Sweet Peas, Verbena, Virginian Stocks and Tom Thumb Zinnias.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.—1 to 2 feet high. Ageratum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Balsam, Begonia, Veronica, Calceola, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Centaurea, Dwarf Cockscomb, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur, Linum, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Nigella, Petunia, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Poppy, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Verbena, Virginian Stocks, Vinca, Wallflower, and Zinnia.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.—Abronia, Alyssum, Candytuft, Catchfly, Gilia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Mimulus, Dwarf Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Portulaca, Thunbergia, Torenia, and Verbena.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

HALF HARDY AND TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Cyclamen, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

HORNY SHELLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-GROUNDS.—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Digitalis, Hollyhock, Kochia or Burning Bush, Perennial Larkspur, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower and Zinnia.

FOR BASKETS AND VASES.—Alyssum, Abronia, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Clarkia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Dwarf Morning Glory, Tall Nasturtium, Oxalis, Petunia, Thunbergia, Torenia and Virginian Stocks.

PLANT IN BOXES AND TRANSPLANT.—Ageratum, Alyssum, Aster, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Godetia, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Petunia, Ricinus, Salvia, Sweet William and Verbena. These may also be planted where they are to grow.

Explanations of Abbreviations

H. A.—Hardy Annuals.
H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals
T. A.—Tender Annuals.

H. B.—Hardy Biennials
H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials
T. B.—Tender Biennials

H. P.—Hardy Perennials
H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials
T. P.—Tender Perennials

No. 550. Abronia umbellata.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

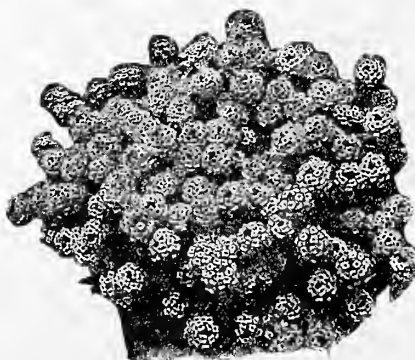
No. 551. Abutilon (Bell Flower, or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height, 2 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 552. Acroclinium—Everlasting, with rose and white-daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

No. 554. Adlumia (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height, 15 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

No. 555. Ageratum Mexicanum.—Pro-fuse flower bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H.A. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

ALLEGHENY VINE.—See Adlumia.



Little Gem Alyssum

No. 563. Amaranthus—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. H.E.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Alyssum—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 557. Little Dorrit.—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.

No. 558. Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H. P. Pkt. 10 cts.

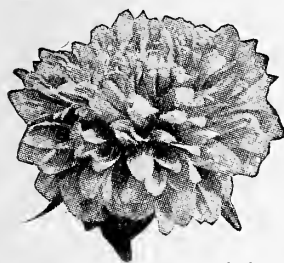
No. 559. Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.

No. 560. Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

No. 565. Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H. P. Height 50 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

Wood's Suberb Asters

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Suberb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors in pots or boxes, and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.



SEMPLER'S BRANCHING

—A beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 feet high. Branches freely.

Semple's Branching Aster.

- No. 573. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 574. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 575. Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 576. Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 577. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Victoria Aster.



VICTORIA ASTERS.

—A magnificent race, distinguished by an elegant and regular overlapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

- No. 580. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 581. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 582. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 583. Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.
No. 584. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

Aquilegia (Columbine).—Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either fall or spring.

No. 569. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.
No. 567. Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).—Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c.

No. 615. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

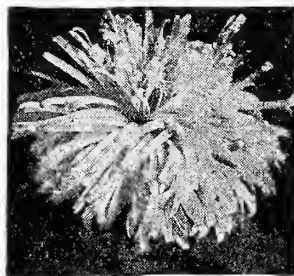
No. 622. Balsam Apple.—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 623. Balsam Pear.—Climber; the prickly pear-shaped fruit, kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.



Wood's Suberb Asters. No. 607. Wood's Suberb Aster Mixture

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.



Ostrich Plume Aster.

No. 605 OSTRICH PLUME.

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.

COMET ASTER.

The flowers are of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

No. 588. Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 589. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 587. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 590. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 591. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 594. **GIANT COMET**.—Each plant bears 20 to 30 magnificent large blooms which are of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum type. One of the best asters in cultivation. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c.

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION

—Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across.

No. 599. Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 600. Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

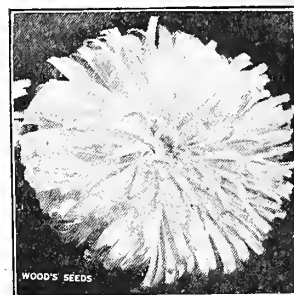
No. 597. Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 598. Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 601. Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 604. **CHINA or QUILLED ASTER**.—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

CORNFLOWER ASTER.—See Stokesia Cyanea.



Comet Aster.

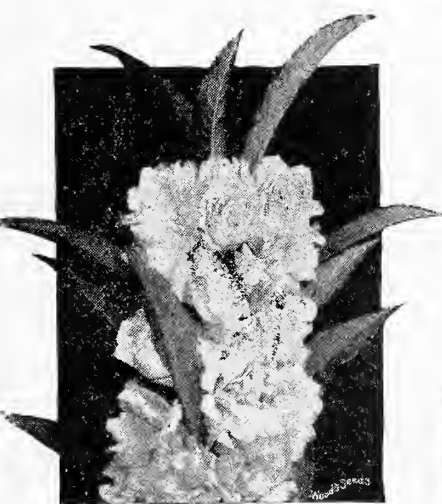


Peony Flowered Aster.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A.
No. 617. **Double Perfection White**.—Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c.
No. 618. **Double Mixed Colors**.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 619. Goliath Balsam.—A real giant among Balsams, often growing 4 feet high and forming symmetrical, well branched, candelabra-like plants that either as single plants or in large flower groups present a striking appearance. It surpasses the older types in the lasting quality of the blooms as well as in the greater proportion of perfectly double flowers. Pkt. 10c.

BABY'S BREATH.—See Gypsophila.
BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.
BELLIS.—See Daisy.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.—See Thunbergia.
BLUE BOTTLE.—See Centaurea cyanus.
BOSTON IVY.—See Ampelopsis.
BURNING BUSH.—See Kochia.



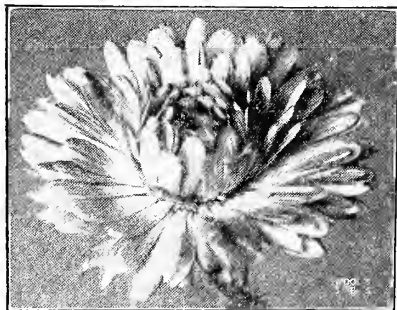
Balsam or Lady's Slipper.

No. 625. Begonia *Vernon.* — Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. T.P. Pkt. 15c.

No. 627. Brachycome (*Swan River Daisy.*) — Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

No. 628. Bryonopsis — A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.

No. 630. Cacia (*Tassel Flower.*) — Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

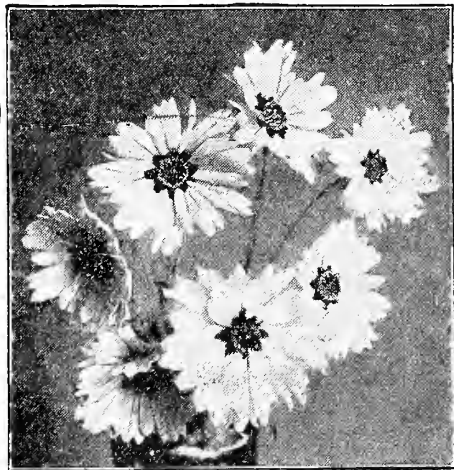


Calendula.

Calendula — Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeeds well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. Makes a fine cut flower. H.A. Height 1 foot.

No. 632. Mixed Varieties. — A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY. — See *Escholtzia*.



Calliopsis.

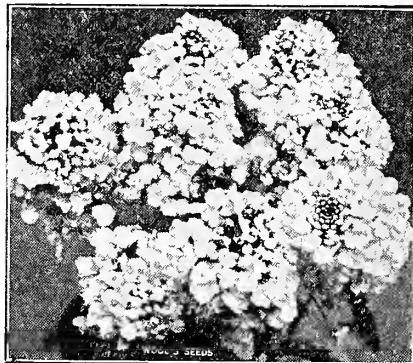
Calliopsis (*Coreopsis.*) — Beautiful annuals; large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 feet.

No. 636. All Colors Mixed. — Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 634. Lanceolata. — Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

CAMPANULA. — See *Canterbury Bells*.

No. 639. Canary Flower — A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.



Candytuft.

Candytuft — Indispensable for cutting, very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

No. 642. Empress. — Large pure white flowers resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 643. White Perennial. — An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10c.

No. 644. All Colors Mixed. — Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.



Canna.

Canna

(*Indian Shot.*)

— Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 26 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds in January, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.

No. 647. Crozy's Large Flowering. — A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Canna Roots. — See *Bulbs*, page 53.

Canterbury

Bells

— Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.

No. 649. Single. — Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 650. Double. — Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c.

No. 651. Calycanthema (*Cup-and-Saucer.*) — Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 662. Catchfly (*Silene.*) — Compact, round plants 6 inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

CASTOR BEAN. — See *Ricinus*.

CELOSIA. — See *Cockscomb*.

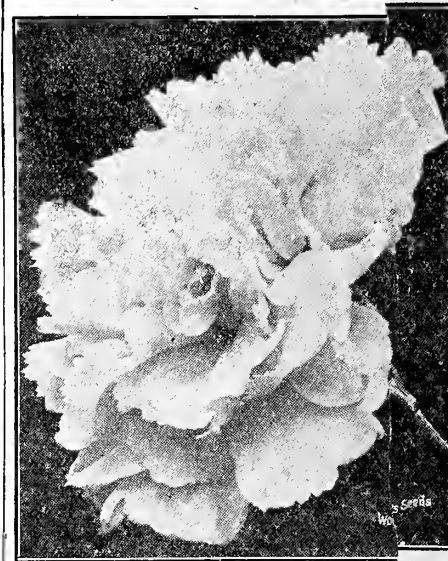


Canterbury Bells.



No. 654. Cardinal Climber

— Annual climber that for beauty, brilliant color and rapidity of growth can compare with more. Grows 30 feet or taller. Has beautiful fern-like foliage; it with round fiery, cardinal red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of 5 to 7 each. Plant in a warm place; file or cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. Pkt. 15c.



Carnation — General favorites for their delicious fragrance and variety of color. Excellent bloomer, indispensable for winter-flowering. H.P. Four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Double flowers very profusely; blooms in all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c.

No. 657. Chabaud's Perpetual. — Blooms five months, and continues in garden profusion indefinitely. Early and many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c.

No. 658. Finest German Double Mix. — Splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 20c.

No. 659. Carnations Mixed. — A splendid mixture. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 40c.



Centaurea-Cornflower or Ragged Robin.

Centaurea—The Dusty Miller or white leaved sorts are fine for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. The flowering varieties are universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed; will last for days.

FLOWERING VARIETIES

No. 664. *Margarita*.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.P. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 30c.

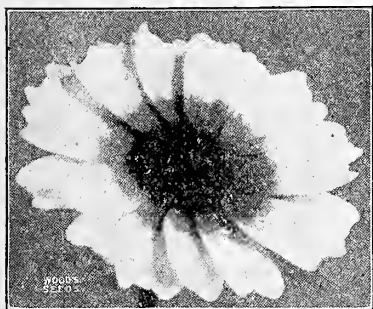
No. 665. *Cyanus* (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—Sometimes called Bachelor's Button; all colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P.

No. 667. *Gymnocarpa*.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 668. *Candidissima*.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.

CHINESE BELL FLOWER.—See Abutilon.



Chrysanthemum—Showy and effective annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 672. *Japanese*.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 15c.

No. 670. *Evening Star*.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in 10 weeks; fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10c.

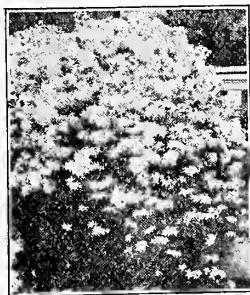
No. 671. *Morning Star*.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10c.

No. 673. *Mixed Varieties*.—Annual; all kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 676. *Clarkia*.—A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 foot. Double and single mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

No. 680. Clematis Paniculata

—Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

**No. 681. Clematis Flammula**

—A vigorous climber with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.

No. 682. Cobea Scandens.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Cockscomb.

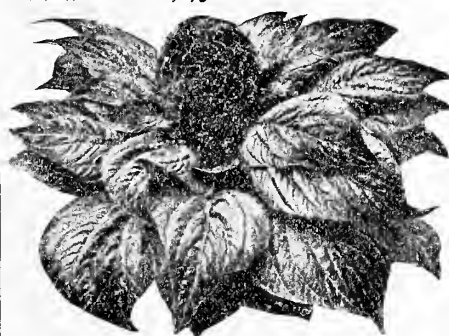
Cockscomb Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

No. 684. *Celosia* or *Plumed Cockscomb*.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 686. *Tall Mixed Colors*.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 687. *Dwarf Mixed Colors*.—Fine for beds. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.



Variegated Leaved Cockscomb.

No. 688. Variegated Leaved Cockscomb

—The wonderfully variegated leaves mark this as entirely distinct from any other variety. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. A dwarf compact grower, making an elegant bedding and border plant. One of the most brilliant summer and fall bloomers, especially when grown with pyracantha and dusty miller. Don't fail to include it in your flower seed order. Pkt. 15c.

No. 692. Coleus—One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.00.



Coleus

No. 693. Coleus Metallicus Thoroughly distinct from the better known varieties. The leaves are very large, covered with blisters and present a curious metallic appearance. The ground color is a deep golden yellow, overlaid with shades of rich red bronze and copper color and intersected by veins of various colors. Pkt. 20c.

No. 694. Coleus Ornatus—Such diversity and richness of color combinations are not found in any other coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. Sow outside when frost is over or start earlier in boxes and transplant when the ground is warm. Pkt. 20c.

No. 715. Wild Cucumber Vine

—Rapid climbers, growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

No. 717. Cyclamen Persicum.—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Sow in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

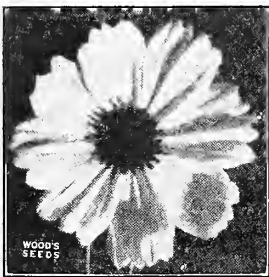
Cypress Vine—A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 15 feet.

No. 718. *White*.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.
No. 719. *Scarlet*.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.
No. 720. *Mixed Colors*.—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

COLUMBINE.—See Aquilegia.
CONVOLVULUS.—See Morning Glory.
CORBOFISIS.—See Calliopsis.
CORNFLOWER.—See Centaurea Cyanus.
CUP AND SAUCE.—See Canterbury Bells.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Stimuplant is an odorless, highly concentrated plant food in convenient tablet form. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c.



Cosmos

A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several

times when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

No. 698. Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 699. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 5 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower, 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.**

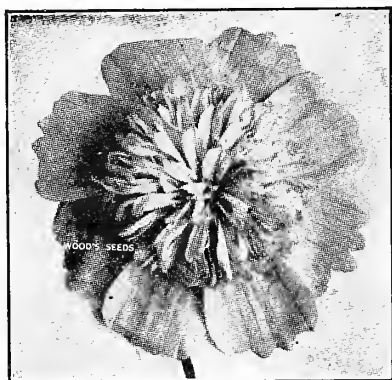
No. 700. Early Flowering.—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfier. We offer a fine mixture of colors ranging from pure white to deep-est red. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 703. Pure White Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 704. Pink Cosmos.—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 705. Deep Crimson.—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

No. 706. Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.**

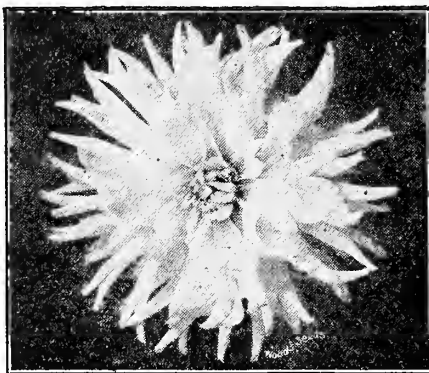


Crowned and Crested Cosmos.

Crowned and Crested Cosmos

—The latest development in this popular flower. The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. The colors are a delightful shade of shell pink, pure white and crimson. A large percentage come true from seed both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their novelty and beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

No. 709 Shell Pink. **Pkt. 15 cts.**
No. 710. Pure White **Pkt. 15 cts.**
No. 711 Crimson **Pkt. 15 cts.**
No. 712. Mixed Colors **Pkt. 15 cts.**



Dahlia.

Dahlia If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

No. 725. Peony Flowered.—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Blooms the first season if planted early. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 726. Cactus-Flowered.—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 728. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 60c; ½ oz. \$1.00.**

No. 729. Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Dahlia Bulbs.—See Bulbs, page 53.

Daisy If sown in the fall or early spring, it will bloom the first summer from April to June, and continue for years. Is particularly adapted for beds, borders, pots and porch boxes. Bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady location. Height, 6 inches. H.P.

No. 733. Double Pure White.—**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 734. Double Mixed Colors.—**Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 736. Shasta Daisy Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches across. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 731.

African Daisy

—Although it originated in South Africa, this annual suits our climate perfectly. Grows about 12 inches high, and bears in great profusion single daisy shaped flowers, 2½ or more inches



across. These are a rich glossy gold, the brilliant coloring being rendered even more striking by the dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendidly adapted for groups and borders, stands heat finely, flowers early in sunny situations, and continues well into the fall. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight. **Pkt. 10c.**

SWAN RIVER DAISY.—See Brachycome.
DELPHINIUM.—See Larkspur.
DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.—See Nigella.



Wood's Superb Dianthus.

Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. H.H.B.

No. 740. WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 741. Double China Pink.—Finest colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 742. Double Japan Pink.—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 743. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.—A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 744. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.—A mixture of the choicest single varieties. The flowers are handsome, extra large and in great variety of color. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 745. Double Fringed.—Called the Marvellous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

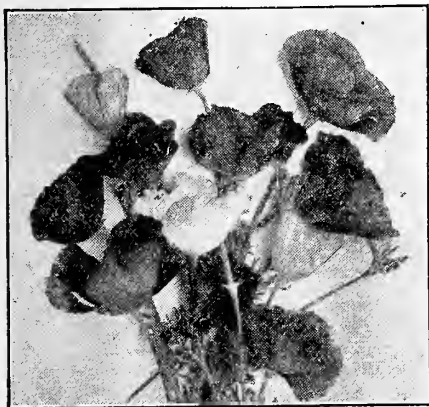
No. 746. Snowdrift.—Extremely large, often 3 inches across; resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower; lasts for days. **Pkt. 10c. ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 747. Fireball.—Brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. **Pkt. 8c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 750. Digitalis (Foxglove).—Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 752. Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean or Jack Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

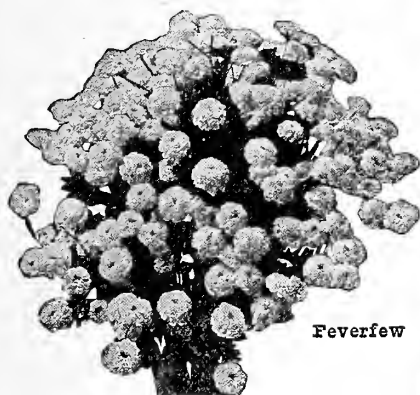
DUSTY MILLER.—See Centaurea.
EVENING GLORY.—See Moonflower.
EVERLASTINGS.—See Acroclium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.



No. 754. Escholtzia (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a brilliant effect. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 755. Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 757. Ferns—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T.P. **Pkt. 25c.**



Feverfew

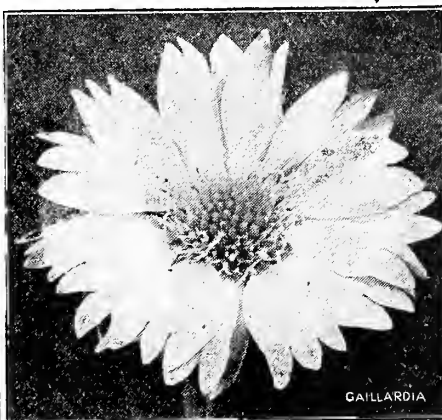
No. 759. Feverfew—Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. White flower. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 761. Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis).—Charming little flowers, highly effective if grown in masses. If sown early in sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.P. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

SCARLET FLAX.—See Linum.
FOUNTAIN PLANT.—See Amaranthus.
FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.
FOXGLOVE.—See Digitalis.
GILLIFLOWER.—See Stocks.
GOMPHRENA.—See Globe Amaranth.
GOURDS.—See page 20.

Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

No. 766. Zonale.—A mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.**



GAILLARDIA

Gaillardia—Showy and free-blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

No. 763. Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 764. Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 768. Gilia—Annuals of easiest culture, suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**



Wood's Seeds

Globe Amaranth or Bachelor's Button.

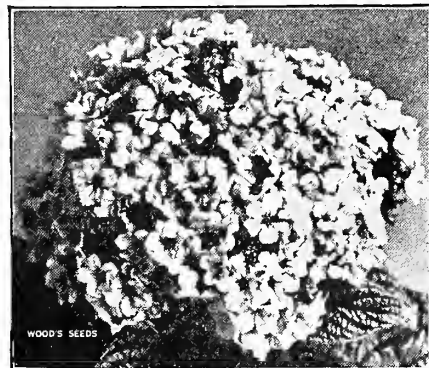
No. 770. Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlastings, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 772. Godetia—Splendid hardy early-flowering; blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 774. Gypsophila (Baby's Breath).—Yields graceful sprays of pure white flowers; fine cut flower. Blooms first season. H.A. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

HELIANTHUS.—See Sunflower.

No. 775. Helichrysum (Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. H.A. 2 feet high. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**



Heliotrope.

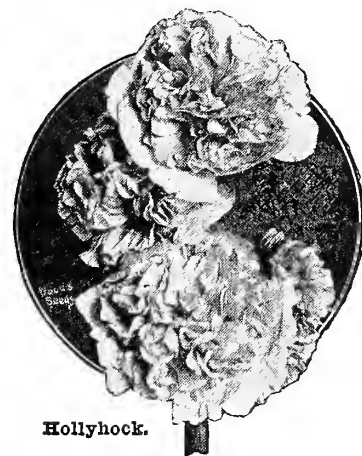
Heliotrope—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. T.P. Height 2 feet.

No. 778. Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 779. Blue.—The deepest blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 780. White.—Spotless white. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 781. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. **Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.**



Hollyhock.

Hollyhock—In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, Hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Double, ranging from white to almost black.

No. 787. Double Hollyhocks. All colors mixed; a choice mixture. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 788. Allegheny Hollyhocks.—Blossoms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. **Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

EVER-BLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS.—If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom in June, producing flowers until frost in wonderful variety of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage growth of side branches.

No. 789. Double Everblooming.—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 790. Single Everblooming.—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 784. Hibiscus—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 793. Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

No. 795. Ice Plant—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

HUNNEMANIA.—See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT.—See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA.—See Moonflower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCUIT.—See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA.—See Brazilian Morning.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON.—See Ampelopsis.

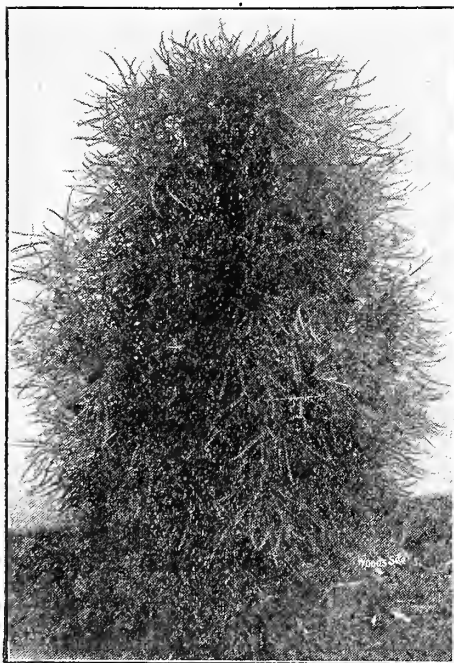
IVY, KENILWORTH.—See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—See Kudzu Vine.

JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

No. 797. Job's Tears—Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves; the seeds are used for beads. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. **H.A. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.**

No. 799. Kenilworth Ivy—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. **Pkt. 10c.**



Kochia or Burning Bush.

No. 801. Kochia or Burning Bush

—(Mexican Fire Plant). A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2½ to 3 feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 803. Kudzu Vine—Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 50 feet the second season. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c.**

Larkspur



Larkspur.

—Annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes beautiful, graceful flowers of many colors.

No. 806. Dwarf Rocket.—Fine for cutting; 1 foot high. **H.A. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

No. 807. Perennial Larkspur.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

No. 809. Linum

(Scarlet Flax.) A very pretty hardy annual bedding plant, 1 foot high, covered with bright red flowers. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

No. 811. Lobelia

—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses; covered with bloom for a long season. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. **H.H.A. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c.**

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

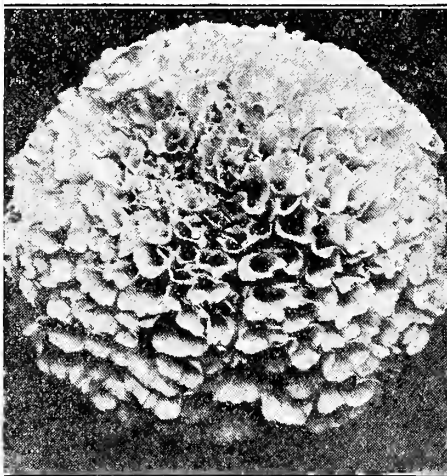
LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING.—See Amaranthus.



Marigold

—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. Use the African for large beds or borders, the French for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants.

No. 816. French Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 817. African Mixed.—All the best and newest varieties. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

No. 818. Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across, covered with perfectly double variegated flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

No. 821. Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. **H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.**

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

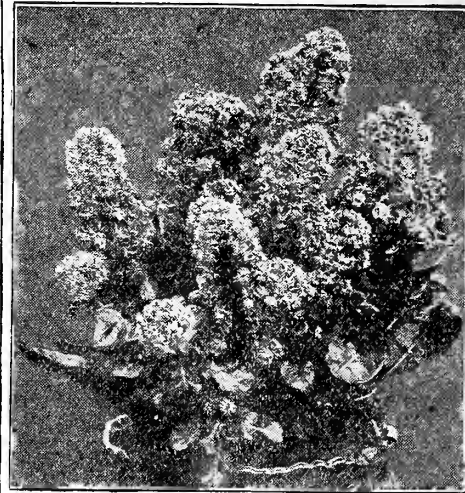
POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

Mignonette—In February and March sow in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Fall sowings bloom early the next spring. Prefers a cool location. **H.A. One foot high.**

No. 823. Wood's Suberb Mixture

—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 824. Defiance.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 825. Machet.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 826. Sweet Mignonette.—Fragrant; large flowering. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

No. 829. Mimulus or Musk Plant.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright green musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

Moonflower

(Evening Glory).—Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside in a sunny position when frost is past. If kept moist, will start in about two weeks.

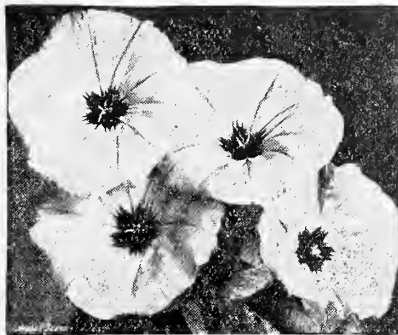
No. 831.—**Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—Insecticide for flowers. Prevents mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all insects on plants. **3-oz. cake, 10c; 8-oz. cake, 25c.**

Morning Glories

- No. 833. Brazilian (*Ipomea setosa*).—**A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.**
- No. 834. Morning Glory. (*Convolvulus Major*).—**All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c.**
- No. 835. Bush Morning Glory.—**B u s h y plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.
MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Morning Glory.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather.

- No. 837. Double Japanese.**—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.**
- No. 838. Fancy Fringed Japanese.**—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.**
- No. 839. Single Japanese.**—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.**

- No. 880. Nemophila (Love Grove).—**Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

- No. 882. Nicotiana Sanderae.**—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.**
- GNOTHERA.**—See Primrose (Evening).

- No. 883. Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—**Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H.A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

- No. 885. Oxalis**—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.**

- No. 910. Passion Flower**—Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c.**

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.
PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.
PEPPER, ORNAMENTAL.—See page 49.
PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf Nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. H.A.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures We have put into these mixtures the cream of all the standard and new varieties. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are in these mixtures. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in nasturtiums.

- No. 857. Dwarf Peerless Mixture.**—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60** postpaid.
- No. 874. Tall Peerless Mixture.**—**Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60** postpaid.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, **pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00** Postpaid

- No. 852. Variegated Leaved.**—Strikingly beautiful even when not in bloom; each leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. The flowers are of many colors and show to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**
- No. 847. Ivy Leaved.**—Different from all other kinds in both flower and foliage. The flowers are star shaped, leaves are rich, deep green, veined with silvery white and resemble English Ivy. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**
- No. 843. Chameleon.**—Flowers of several distinct colors are borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled.
- No. 844. Crystal Palace Gem.**—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.
- No. 845. Empress of India.**—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark leaved.
- No. 846. Golden King.**—Rich golden yellow; dark foliage.
- No. 848. King of Tom Thumbs.**—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.
- No. 849. Pearl—(Moonlight).**—Creamy yellow.
- No. 850. Rose.**—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.
- No. 851. Ruby King.**—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.
- No. 856. Dwarf Varieties Mixed.**—**Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.** lb. 35c postpaid. Not prepaid, 75c per lb.

Lobb's Nasturtiums—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums, but more free-flowering more intensely brilliant and varied.

- No. 876. Fancy Fringed.**—The flowers are fringed around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals; colors range from yellow to scarlet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**
- No. 877. Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed.** A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.**



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium.

Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, **pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c** postpaid.

- No. 869. Variegated Leaved.**—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**
- No. 863. Ivy Leaved.**—Similar to the dwarf variety, except in habit of growth. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c.**
- No. 861. Chameleon.**—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon.
- No. 862. Dark Crimson.**—Rich and velvety.
- No. 864. Jupiter.**—Giant flowered and giant leaved; the blooms measure 3 inches across, are bright golden yellow overlaid with orange.
- No. 865. Moonlight.**—Creamy white.
- No. 866. Prince Henry.**—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.
- No. 867. Rose.**—Bright soft pink; very choice.
- No. 868. Sunlight.**—Deep orange, blotched with crimson.
- No. 870. Vesuvius.**—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.
- No. 873. Tall Varieties Mixed.**—**Pkt. 5c; oz. 2c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c** postpaid. Not prepaid, 65c per lb.

Wood's Royal Pansies

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities.

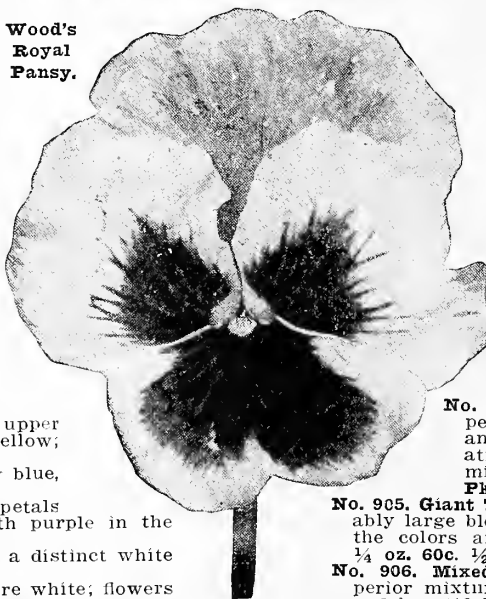
For the earliest blooms sow in boxes indoors and transplant when an inch high; later sowings may be made throughout the summer and fall. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

Each, pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

- No. 890. Cardinal.**—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.
No. 891. Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.
No. 892. Fairy Queen.—Sky blue, with pure white border.
No. 893. Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Large, velvety, pure black.
No. 894. Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.
No. 895. Light Blue.—Lovely shade of sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.
No. 896. Lord Beaconsfield.—The lower petals are violet shading to white, tinted with purple in the upper petals.
No. 897. Silver Edged.—Dark purple with a distinct white edging; very attractive.
No. 898. Snow Queen.—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.

Wood's
Royal
Pansy.



Pansy Mixtures

No. 902. Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." It contains every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50.

No. 903. Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. 65c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 904. Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions. Pkt. 20c.

No. 905. Giant Trimarceau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 906. Mixed Pansies.—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

PETUNIA

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers are large and borne profusely. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

No. 914. Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias.—For size, beauty and luxuriance of flowers this is without an equal. Blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. But their greatest merit lies in the most beautiful and unusual colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most beautiful and unusual combinations. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 65c.

No. 915. Wood's Bedding Petunias.—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 916. Rosy Morn.—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

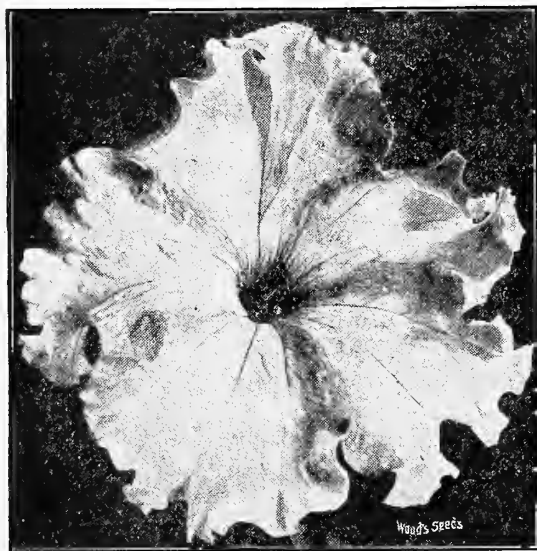
No. 917. Snowball.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 918. Double Petunias.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of the double flowers of the largest fringed varieties, in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 25c.

No. 919. Single Petunias.—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

A well balanced, highly concentrated plant food in tablet form; odorless, clean and easily applied. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c.



Petunia.

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

- No. 924. Large Flowering Dwarf.**—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.
No. 923. Star Phlox.—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.
No. 925. MIXED PHLOX.—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. The blooms are not as large as our grandiflora strain, but are beautiful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

Grandiflora Phlox. **LARGE FLOWERING.**—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display in the garden.

No. 928. Grandiflora Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

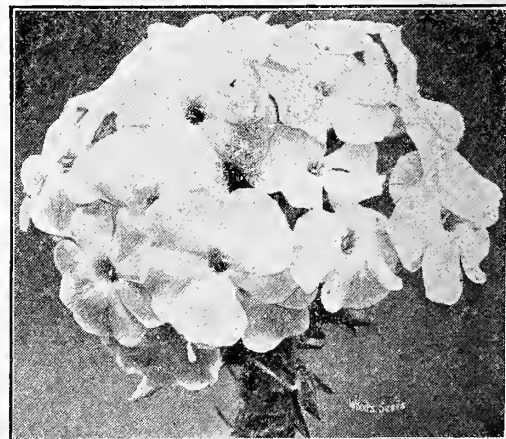
No. 929. Grandiflora Rose Pink.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 930. Grandiflora Scarlet.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 931. Grandiflora Yellow.—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 932. GRANDIFLORA PHLOX.—Mixed Colors.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.

PHLOX



Grandiflora Phlox.

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennials sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 935. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

No. 936. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 937. Double Scarlet Poppies.—A splendid mixture of many scarlet varieties. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 938. Double Featherball.—A very beautiful snowy-white fringed poppy; resembles a ball of feathers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

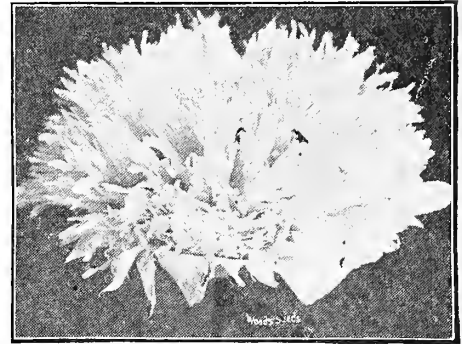
No. 939. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

No. 940. Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 941. Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

No. 942. Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.



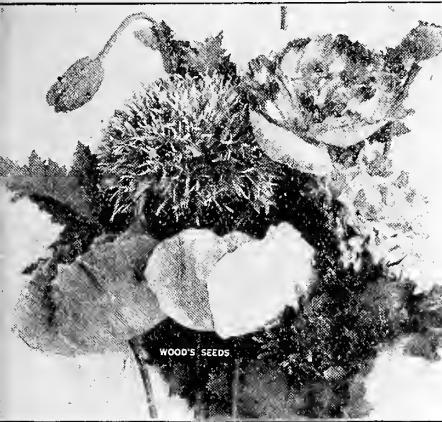
Featherball Poppy. PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 946. Oriental.—Often six inches across; the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon; perfectly hardy, increasing in size and beauty each season. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

No. 947. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c.

STIMUPLANT Makes a WONDER GARDEN

Stimuplant is a clean, odorless, highly concentrated, well balanced plant food that dissolves readily in water, allowing the fertilizer to be immediately taken up by the plants. The analysis is guaranteed: Nitrogen 11%; phosphoric acid 12%; potash 15%. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c. postpaid.



Wood's Superb Poppies.

No. 945. Wood's Suberb Poppy

Mixture—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 912. Fra Diavolo Ornamental

Pepper—At Christmas time the florists sell thousands of ornamental peppers that could easily have been grown at home. As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter it is most effective and is as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits in the most wonderful profusion. The berries remain on the plant for a long time without losing any of their beauty and attractiveness. Pkt. 10c.

Portulaca



(MOSS FLOWER).

Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather is settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

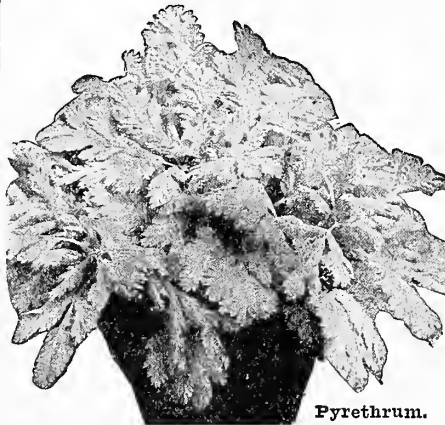
No. 950. Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 951. Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

No. 953. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c.

No. 954. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.



Pyrethrum.

No. 956. Pyrethrum—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

No. 958. Ricinus (Castor Bean.)—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts, including the bronze, copper-brown, green and purple leaved kinds mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

No. 962. Rudbeckia (Coneflower).—A rich free-flowering annual bearing single, semi-double and double flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Salpiglossis.

No. 964. Salpiglossis—Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black, many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow indoors in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 8.

No. 971. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T. A. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.



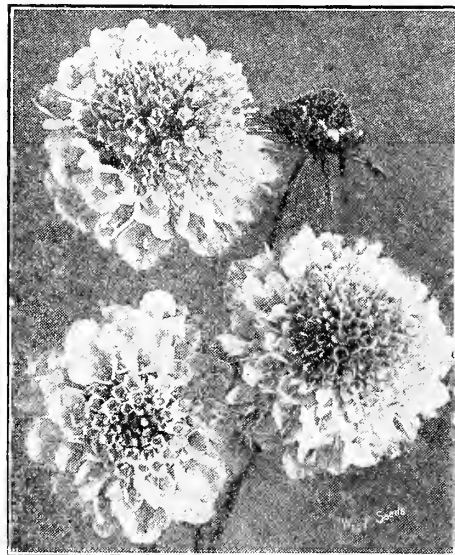
Salvia or Scarlet Sage.

SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot plant. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.

No. 966. Fireball.—Large flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia, 20 inches high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.

No. 967. Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

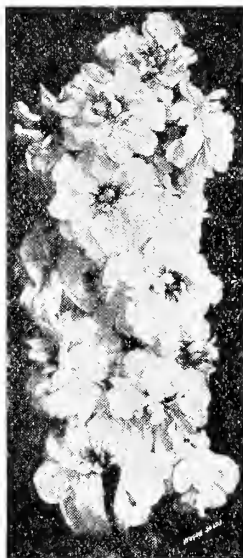


Scabiosa or Mourning Bride.

No. 969. Scabiosa —The Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious of the old-time gardener but in every way improved. The blooms are perfectly double, fragrant, handsome and elegant, the colors ranging from pure white to nearly black. Makes a grand cut flower. H.A. Two feet high. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

SILENE.—See Catchfly.
SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

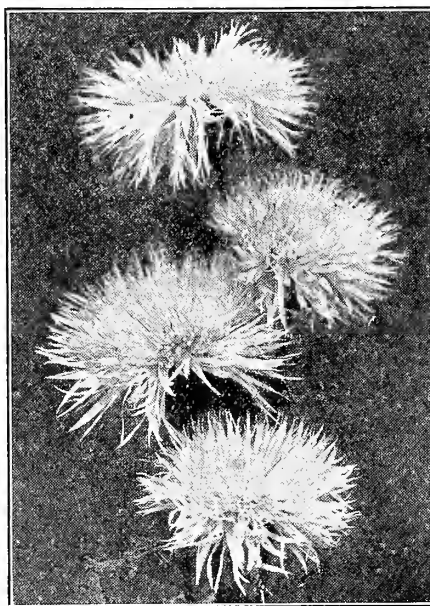
No. 973. Smilax —A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.



Stocks or Gilliflower.

No. 976. Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 978. Stokesia Cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A beautiful hardy perennial for the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms from June till frost. Pkt. 10c.



Sweet Sultan.

No. 988. Sweet Sultan —Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that, if cut when about to open, will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a constant succession of blooms may be had throughout the summer and fall; height, 2 1/2 feet; easy to grow. H.A. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

Stocks

(Gilliflower.)—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplant to pots or boxes when an inch high, and set out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.

No. 975. Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches each bearing fine, rosette shaped double flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c.



Red Sunflower.

Sunflower—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

No. 985. Red Sunflower.—The flowers vary in size from 2 to 3 inches and upward; some are yellow with a red ring around a dark center, others yellow streaked with red, and other interesting color combinations. The flowers are numerous, have long, large petals, sometimes two rows, and often slightly curled. Plants without purple in the stems and leaves should be removed while young. Pkt. 8c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 45c.

No. 979. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double; bright golden yellow. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 15c.



Miniature Sunflower.

No. 981. Miniature Sunflowers Mixed.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 20c.

No. 982. Double California.—Double yellow 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

No. 984. Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. Oz. 5c; 1/4 lb. 15c.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

SWEET PEAS.—See page 52.

TROPEOLUM.—See Nasturtium.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

TASSEL FLOWER.—See Cicalia.



Sweet William.

Sweet William

—Makes an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet.

- No. 990. **Single**.—Many bright colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.
No. 991. **Double**.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 994. **Thunbergia**.—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white yellow and buff, with black eye, in profusion. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c.

No. 996. **Torenia Fournieri**.—Extremely handsome, grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.



Mammoth Verbena.

Verbena Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April.

- No. 998. **Defiance**.—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 45c; ½ oz. 75c.
No. 999. **Mammoth White**.—A splendid strain of large pure white. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.
No. 1000. **Mammoth Mixed**. Magnificent large blooms of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.
No. 1001. **MIXED VERBENAS**.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

VIRGIN'S BOWER.—See Clematis.

No. 1008. **Virginian Stock**.—Beautiful free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

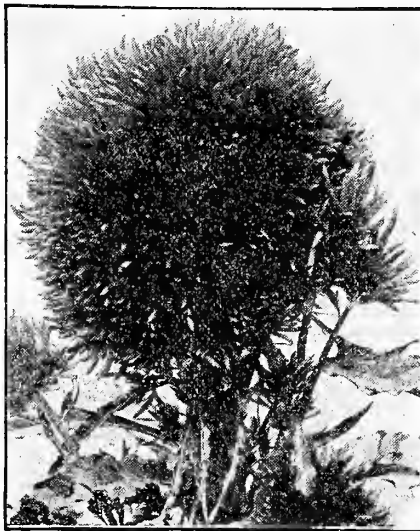
Vinca (Periwinkle).—Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall; take inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

- No. 1004. **Rosea**.—Pink with crimson eye. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.
No. 1005. **Alba**.—White; rose eye. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.
No. 1006. **Mixed Colors**.—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

Wallflower

—A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sew early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

- No. 1010. **Annual Wallflower**.—If sown outside in April, bloom from July till frost; bloom even earlier if started in boxes and transplanted outside in May. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.
No. 1011. **Single**.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.
No. 1012. **Double**.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.



No. 1014. Chinese Woolflower

—The introducer says that it is the showiest, most odd and novel flower of any garden. It is a new form of plumed Cockscorn, growing 2 to 3 feet high, the bloom starting with a central head, often 2 feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool, but not as large as the central bloom. All these branches support lateral stems, each bearing a still smaller bloom, so that the plant looks like an immense bouquet. The blooms continue to expand and glow with a deepening color, a deep crimson scarlet, from June till frost. Pkt. 10c;

No. 1025. Mixed Flower Seeds

—A mixture of more than a hundred varieties of flowers for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners, unsightly or out-of-the-way places. This mixture will give a constant succession of bloom from day to day until killed by frost, and does not require the constant care and attention necessary to produce beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. Prepare the ground well, sow the seeds but do not cover too deep, and let nature do the rest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1b. \$1.50 postpaid.



Savoy Zinnia.

Zinnia—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A.

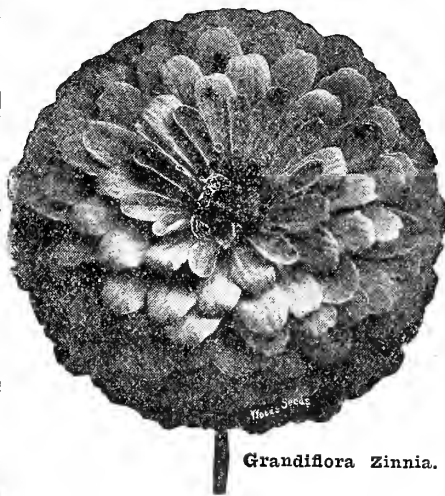
No. 1016. **Savoy**.—The petals of the large double globular blooms turn upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1017. **Crisp and Curly**.—Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

No. 1018. **Curled and Crested**.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers with twisted petals. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1019. **Tom Thumb**.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Double; very bright colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

No. 1020. **Double Striped, or Zebra**.—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.



Grandiflora Zinnia.

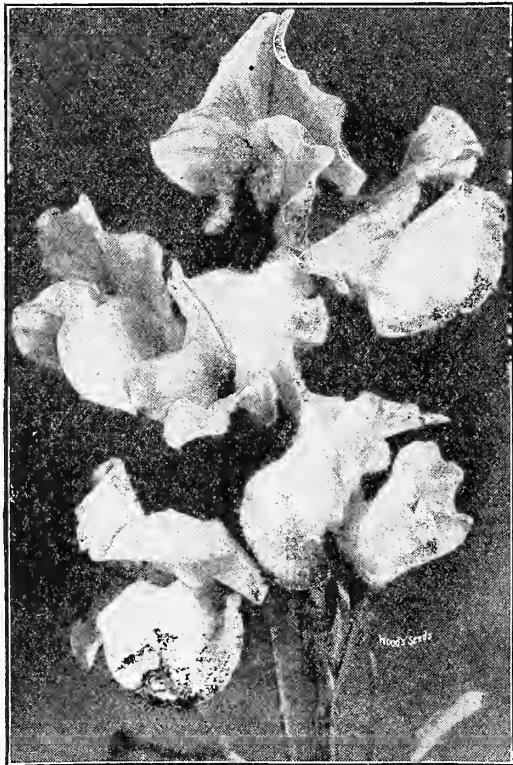
No. 1021. **Grandiflora Zinnias**.—Giant zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

No. 1022. **Double Mixed Zinnias**.—A fine mixture of tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

Out of many hundred varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.



CULTURE.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring planting.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1027. Wood's Special Mixture—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

No. 1028. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture—The newest introduction in the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The flower stems are 12 to 14 inches long, very strong, and usually bear four blooms, which, under favorable growing conditions, measure two inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

No. 1029. Large Flowering Mixed—A very good mixture of all the old varieties; will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

No. 1030. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

No. 1031. Cupid Sweet Peas—Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and beds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Sweet Peas in Separate Colors

Spencer Varieties

PRICE ALL VARIETIES—

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

No. 1035. Constance Hinton.—Decidedly the best of all the white Spencers. When first open the flowers have a tint of pink, but they change to pure white.

No. 1036. Dobbies Cream.—The flowers are deep cream, are of unusual size, very much waved or crimped, the standards sometimes being double.

No. 1043. Elfrida Pearson.—Lovely bluish pink, beautifully shaded. A large and magnificent flower, very fine.

No. 1037. Fiery Cross.—Without doubt the most brilliant red Spencer. Does not sunburn even in the hottest weather.

No. 1038. Hercules.—A splendid large rich pink waved flower, often more than two inches across.

No. 1039. King Edward Spencer.—The most popular red Spencer. A strong flower that never burns.

No. 1040. Miriam Beaver.—Soft shell pink or cream pink. Exceptionally large and waved and sometimes double; does not sunburn.

No. 1041. Warrior.—Rich maroon flushed with bronze. The blooms are remarkably large and finely waved.

No. 1042. Wedgewood.—A wonderfully beautiful shade of light blue. The long stout stems rarely bear fewer than four blooms,

Grandiflora Varieties

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

No. 1048. Black Knight (Deep Maroon).—The finest of the dark varieties; the fine large flowers are very deep maroon, almost black, and are of open form.

No. 1049. Bolton's Pink (Orange Pink).—Orange or salmon pink veined with rose; a large bright and extremely showy flower; usually bears three blooms to the stem.

No. 1050. Dorothy Eckford (Pure White).—A beautiful shell-shaped pure white flower of extra large size; usually three flowers are borne on a stem. The best white variety.

No. 1054. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon (Primrose).—One of the most popular varieties; the blooms are clear primrose, extra large and beautiful. The finest of all primrose varieties.

No. 1055. Janet Scott (Deep Pink).—A clear deep but bright pink; the wings stand upright and are curled, giving an unusual but very attractive appearance. The blooms are on long strong stems.

No. 1056. King Edward VII (Crimson Scarlet).—Bright red or crimson scarlet; the flowers are of the largest size and nearly always borne three on a stem. A profuse and continuous bloomer.

No. 1057. Lady Grisel Hamilton (Lavender).—The largest and best of the lavender varieties; have a slight tint of mauve; an exceptionally fine flower; blooms profusely; very fragrant.

No. 1058. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue (Navy Blue).—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive and the best of the dark blue kinds. The strong stems are of good length.

No. 1059. Miss Willmott (Orange Pink).—The largest and best of the orange-pink varieties; a vigorous grower and bears its blooms on long strong stems. Generally three blooms to the stem.

No. 1060. Prima Donna (Pure Pink).—A clear and soft pink; the stems are sturdy and strong and usually bear three blooms each. A fine flower, a tall, strong and vigorous grower and a good bloomer.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

An odorless, highly concentrated plant food in tablet form with guaranteed analysis of 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash. 10-tablet pkg. 15c; 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c.

Bulbs for Spring Planting

SHOULD OUR STOCK OF ANY VARIETY BE SOLD OUT, WE WILL SEND THE ONE MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE SORT ORDERED

Cannas

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

SELECT CANNAS

By mail postpaid, 25 cts. each; \$2.25 per dozen. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Eureka —4 feet. Without exception the finest white or cream colored canna. The flowers are large, abundant and are borne in clusters; green leaved.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across; single petals 3 to 3½ inches.

King Humbert —4 feet. Brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings; the flowers are often 5 inches across; bronze foliage.

Nokomis —5 feet. Vivid crimson with a rich silky sheen. The foliage is a combination of emerald green and bronze. A large and attractive flower.

Panama —3 feet. Rich orange red with a well defined bright golden yellow border. Blooms early; very free flowering. A particularly noteworthy large flower.

STANDARD CANNAS

By mail, postpaid, 20 cts. each; 3 for 50 cts.; \$1.50 per dozen. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; 3 for 40 cts.; \$1.25 per dozen.

Crimson Bedder —3½ feet. A large intense scarlet flower. A good bloomer and very effective in groups.

Gladioflora —3½ feet. Shaped like a gladiolus; color crimson changing to carmine rose; edged with gold.

Indiana —6 feet. Orchid flowered; rich golden orange flower, often 6 to 7 inches across.

Pennsylvania —6 feet. Intense vermilion scarlet overlaid with orange; orchid flowered.

Richard Wallace —4½ feet. Canary yellow; an exceptionally large and fine flower.

Shenandoah —4 feet. Flowers salmon pink, borne in large clusters; foliage rich ruby red.

Venus —4 feet. Rosy pink with well defined creamy yellow border and mottled near the center.

Wyoming —7 feet. A true orchid flowered canna with magnificent orange colored flowers; purple foliage.



Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

America—pink; flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long. Postpaid, each, 7 cts.; doz. 60 cts. Not prepaid, doz. 50 cts.; \$3.75 per 100.

Augusta—Lovely pure white; often has 2 or 3 branches. Postpaid, each, 7 cts.; doz. 60 cts. Not prepaid, doz. 50 cts.; \$3.75 per 100.

Baron Hulot —A rich royal violet blue; full round flower. Postpaid, 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

Klondike —Clear yellow, with maroon blotch in the throat. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King —Brilliant flamingo pink blazed with vermilion red; blooms 4 inches across. Postpaid, 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3.75 per 100.

Niagara —Creamy yellow; throat lightly marked with rosy-carmine; fine cut flowers. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per doz.

Peace —Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per doz.

Princeps —Rich dazzling scarlet, the lower portion marked with white; large open flower. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid 80 cts. per doz.

Scarsdale —Delicate lavender with pink shading and marked with a deeper shade of lilac. Distinct and attractive. Postpaid, 8 cts. each; 80 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per doz.

Gladiolas in Separate Colors

	Postpaid.	Not prepaid
	Doz.	Doz.
Scarlet and Red.....	50c	45c
White and Light.....	50c	45c
Pink Shades	50c	45c
Blue Shades	70c	65c
Striped and Variegated.....	55c	50c
Yellow and Orange.....	65c	60c

Mixed Gladiolas —All colors from pure white to dark red. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 20 cts.; dozen 35 cts.; 50 for \$1.25; \$2.25 per 100. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.10; \$2.00 per 100.

Dahlias

The dahlia is one of the most satisfactory fall blooming flowers and produces an endless variety of types and colors. Plant in a sunny location, covering the bulbs with 4 inches of earth. An application of sheep manure will stimulate growth and produce a greater abundance of blooms.

SELECT DAHLIAS

35 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. each; \$2.75 per dozen.

General J. B. Seth (Cactus). —A gorgeous and brilliant scarlet; a large and perfect flower with stiff stems. Blooms early and yields a glow of color until the end of the season.

Hortulanus Witte (Decorative). —Excels in its purity of color and perfection of form. The color is a waxy, almost glistening pure white; one of the most profuse bloomers. A beauty in every respect.

Mina Burgle (Decorative). —A wonderful bloomer, often bearing as many as thirty large perfect open flowers at once. The color is a vivid vermilion red. The best dahlia for amateurs, growing well in any soil.

STANDARD DAHLIAS

25 cts. each; 4 for 85 cts.; dozen \$2.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; 4 for 75 cts.; dozen \$2.00.

Jack Rose (Decorative). —Velvety crimson like the Gen Jacqueminot rose. One of the most free flowering and perfectly formed dahlias.

Lawine (Cactus). —A magnificent large white flower with a suggestion of blush as it matures. A thoroughly satisfactory dahlia whether for garden decoration or for cut flower.

Minnie McCullough (Decorative). —Autumn shades, red and gold; particularly beautiful under artificial light. It is hard to imagine a more beautiful dahlia for cut flowers.

Perle de Lyon (Cactus). —One of the finest white cactus dahlias for cut flowers. The blooms are fringed, perfect in form and are borne on long stiff stems.

Sequoia (Cactus). —A beautiful dahlia with long tubular petals cleft at the tips. Deep saffron yellow suffused with red; a splendid autumn tint.

Sonnengold (Decorative). —A wonderful bloomer of the water lily type; a splendid shade of chrome yellow or old gold. A very unusual and interesting variety.

Mixed Dahlias —A fine mixture of all types and colors. By mail, postpaid, 20 cts. each; 4 for 65 cts.; dozen \$1.60. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.40 per dozen.

Madeira Roots —One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 10 cts. each; 4 for 30 cts.; 80 cts. per dozen postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per doz.

TUBEROSES

Delightfully fragrant. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or hot beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

EXCELSIOR PEARL —A mammoth Bulb. —By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.50; \$5.50 per 100.

LARGE BULB —By mail postpaid, 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.25; \$4.50 per 100.

ALBINO —A branching single variety, twenty days earlier than other sorts. By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.55; \$6.00 per 100.

VARIEGATED LEAVED —The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per doz.; 25 for \$1.55; \$6.00 per 100.

CALADIUMS

(ELEPHANT'S EAR.) —A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

First Size Bulbs —Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 40 cts. each. Not prepaid, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Second Size Bulbs —9 to 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. each. Not prepaid, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

Third Size Bulbs —6 to 9 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 25 cts. each. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 30 cts. each; 3 for 80 cts.

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

POISONS
CANNOT BE
SENT BY MAIL

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale, oyster shell scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. You can make it yourself if you have the proper appliances, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable task. The home-made mixture requires the boiling of a great quantity of water and it must be applied hot—ours is simply diluted and applied cold. Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is far easier to handle, and is always ready. Do not apply lime sulphur on peach, plum and other stone fruits when in leaf.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—For fall and spring spraying use 1 gallon concentrated lime-sulphur solution to 8 gallons water. For summer spraying 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water, to which add 2 lbs. of either dry powdered arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium, or ½ lb to 1 lb. Paris green. **Qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; gallon, \$1.00; 5 gals. \$3.50; 10 gals. \$6.00; barrel \$17.00.**

DRY LIME-SULPHUR.—Exactly like lime-sulphur except that the water has been taken out. No freight to pay on water, no leakage, never freezes. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. To the summer spray add 2 lbs. of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium or ½ lb. to 1 lb. Paris green to make a combined insecticide and fungicide. **By mail, postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 25 lbs. \$5.00.**

Soluble Oil —For bad cases of San Jose Scale, oyster shell, terrapin and lecanium scales that are not readily controlled by lime-sulphur. It is particularly good for hedges and trees on the lawn, as it does not stain. Add one gallon soluble oil to 15 gallons of water, stir thoroughly and apply with spray pump while the trees are dormant. **Not prepaid, qt. 65 cts.; 2 qts. 95 cts.; gal. \$1.75.**

Bordeaux Mixture —This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris green, or two pounds of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. It may be applied dry or in water; 1 lb. to 8 gals. **By mail postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$7.50.**

Arsenate of Lead —For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50 per cent water, we handle only the **Dry Powdered form**, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. **Not prepaid, ½ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 55 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25; 10-lb. pkg. \$4.25; 25-lb. pkg. \$9.50.**



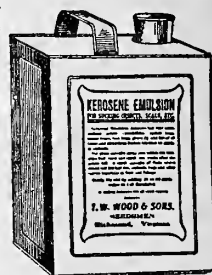
Arsenate of Calcium OR **ARSENATE OF LIME.**—For Leaf-eating Insects. An effective insecticide for potatoes, cotton, tobacco, garden vegetables, seed fruits, such as apple, pear, etc. Contains not less than 43 per cent of arsenic oxide, giving the greatest killing strength. It has proved particularly effective against the cotton boll weevil. It is a light, fluffy powder that can be applied with a powder gun or in water with a spray pump. Does not burn the foliage, sticks well to the leaf and being white shows where the poison has been applied. Do not use it for stone fruits like peach, plum, etc. **Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$9.00.**

Paris Green —For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. **Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2-lb. pkg. \$1.10; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50.**

Bug Death —Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Contains neither Paris green, arsenic, nor strychnine that might burn the foliage. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 55 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 80 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.80. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.50. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.**



Kerosene Emulsion —For Sucking insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready to use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. **Not prepaid, qt. 50 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.00.**



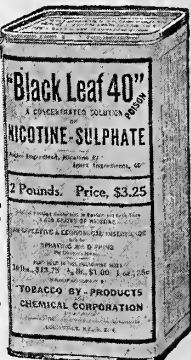
Slug Shot —Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. **By mail, postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. 75 cts.**



Not prepaid, 60 cts. per 5-lb. pkg.; 50 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00. Small dusters for applying, 12 cts.; by mail, 18 cts. Large dusters, 75 cts.; by mail, 95 cts.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap)—Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose Scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.**

Black Leaf 40 For Sucking Insects.—Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. 1 oz. bottle 35 cts.; ½ lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$3.75; 10-lb. pkg. \$15.50. Cannot be mailed.



Thy-Cresol —A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, antiseptic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. **By mail postpaid, small bottles, 30 cts.; large bottles, 50 cts. Not prepaid, small bottles, 25 cts.; large bottles, 40 cts.; qt. 85 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50.**



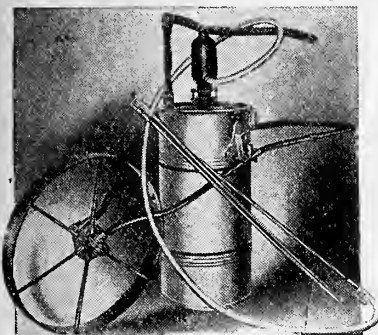
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap —A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts., postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.

STIMUPLANT —A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizers for the vegetable and flower garden shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. 10-tablet pkg. 15 cts.; 30-tablet pkg. 25 cts.; 100-tablet pkg. 75 cts.

STIMUPLANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN

Copper Sulphate —Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 13 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.**

Sulphur —For mildew and plant mites. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$4.00.**



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump.

from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying white-wash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit—Pump, tank, 2½ ft. of hose and strainer. Price, \$8.00.

Bucket Outfit—Same as the above, but without tank. By mail, postpaid, \$5.20. Not prepaid, \$5.00.

Wheelbarrow Spray

Pump—An ideal outfit for large gardens, small orchards, poultry plants, white-washing, applying cold water paint, etc. The pump has 1½ inch brass plunger, brass ball valves, mechanical agitator, lever shut-off screen nozzle, 8 ft. of hose and 2 ft. 8-inch extension pipe. The galvanized steel tank holds 12 gals. Complete, \$26.00.

Combination Sprayer

A combination Knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray



Combination Sprayer

Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3¼ gals.; automatic shut-off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux Mixture and lime-sulphur.

By mail Not Postpaid. Prepaid.

Galvanized Steel Tank \$7.40 \$7.00
Brass Tank10.40 10.00
Extra Nozzles, \$2.00 each.

Bucket Spray Pump—Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and vehicles, putting out fires and various other services. By mail postpaid, \$4.30. Not prepaid, \$4.00.
4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts.



Bucket Spray Pump

Hand Sprayer

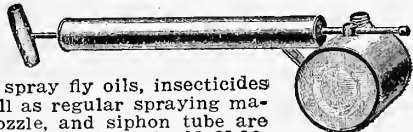
—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. Not prepaid, 50 cts.



Hand Sprayer.

Continuous Sprayer

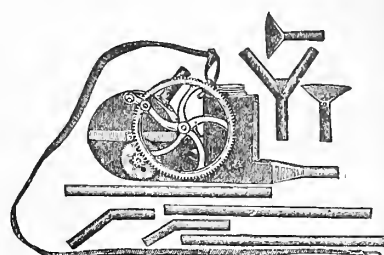
—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Spray tube, nozzle, and siphon tube are removable for draining. By mail postpaid \$1.10. Not prepaid, 90 cts.



Continuous.

Dry Powder Duster

—Distributes any dry powder like Dry Arsenate of Lead, Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator, and will dust potato plants as fast as the operator can walk, 2 rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly on 2 rows at once, and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. By mail, postpaid, \$11.00. Not postpaid, \$10.75.



Feeny Dust Gun

—Double acting, and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail, postpaid, \$2.65. Not prepaid, \$2.50.



Feeny Dust Gun.

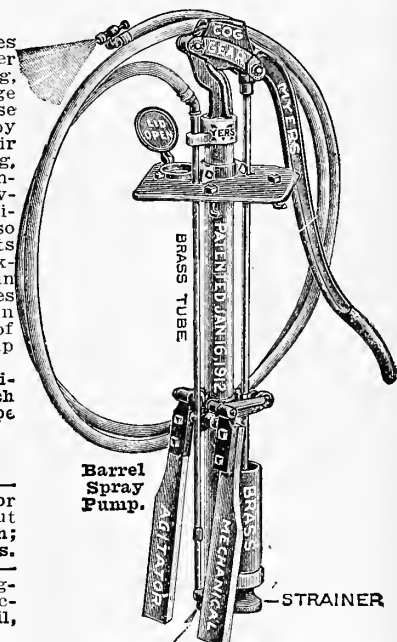
Scollay Plant Sprinkler

—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer, applying the spray either under or over the foliage. By mail, postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing, the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump sets inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. Make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready to work.

Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$16.00.



Barrel Spray Pump.

Nozzles, Hose, &c.

BORDEAUX NOZZLE. — Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. 90 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 95 cts.

VERMOREL NOZZLE. — Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. 85c each; by mail, postpaid, 90c.

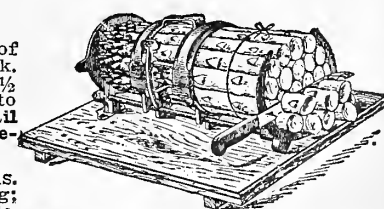
RUBBER HOSE.—For Bucket Pump and Compressed Air Sprayer use ¾ inch size; for Combination, Barrel and Wheelbarrow Sprayer use ½ inch size. By mail, postpaid, ¾ inch, 17c per foot; ½ inch, 20c per foot. Not prepaid, ¾ inch, 15c per foot; ½ inch, 18c per foot.

CLAMPS for attaching hose, ¾ and ½-inch sizes, 10 cts each.

COUPLINGS, male and female, 30 cts. each; by mail, 35 cts.

Asparagus Buncher

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail Postpaid, \$3.25. Not prepaid, \$3.00.



Asparagus Knife

15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide.



By mail, postpaid, 40 cts.; \$4.00 per dozen. Not prepaid, 35 cts. each; dozen \$3.75.

**Lang's Hand Weeder**

—A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; lasts for years. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Mole Trap

—Self Setting

The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$1.15. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

**Spading Forks**

3 Tine.

venient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length, 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 45 cts. Not prepaid, 40 cts.



Four Tine



FOUR TINE.—A good and serviceable fork, but not the equal of the 3-tine. By mail postpaid, 35 cts. Not prepaid, 30 cts.

GARDEN TROWELS**English**

no better trowel made. By mail postpaid, 35 cts. Not prepaid 30 cts.

English—Extra

strong and well made; blued steel blade 6 inches long, 3 1/2 inches wide. There is

American



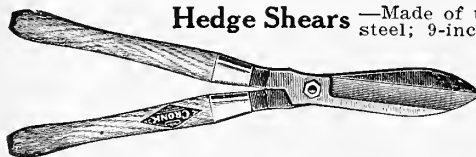
American—Blade and shank made of cold rolled steel; blade 6 inches long by 2 1/2 inches wide. A good serviceable trowel, but not as sturdy as our English trowel. By mail postpaid, 25 cts. Not prepaid, 20 cts.

**PRUNING SHEARS**

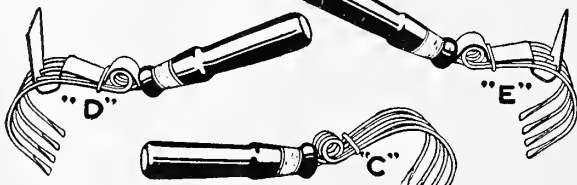
For the care of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, hedges, etc., pruning shears are as indispensable as a hoe or rake.

Universal—A well made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong volute spring. By mail postpaid \$1.00. Not prepaid, 90 cts.

Richmond—A well made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; The blades are high-grade tool steel of extra quality, highly polished and tempered; longitudinal double brass spring; 9 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not prepaid, \$1.25.

**Hedge Shears**

—Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. Not prepaid, \$2.25.

**Weeders**

PAT. 1907 1915

	Full Length.	Handle.	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid.
Style A—	9 inches	5 inches	30c	25c
Style B—	20 inches	16 inches	30c	25c
Style C—	10 inches	5 inches	40c	35c
Style D—	11 inches	6 inches	50c	45c
Style E—	11 inches	6 inches	50c	45c

Raffia —For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Preferred for these purposes because it does not cut the stems. By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40. Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Jute String —For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. per lb. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.40.

Moss —For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bale \$4.25.

POT, PLANT, AND TREE LABELS

	Per 100	500	1000		Per 100	500	1000
4 inch ..	.25	.75	\$1.35	10 inch.....	\$1.20	\$4.75	\$9.00
6 inch ..	.40	1.25	2.25	12 inch.....	1.40	6.00	11.00
8 inch ..	.90	3.75	7.00	3 1/2 inch Wired			
				Tree Labels..	.40	1.20	2.00

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Send for Complete Catalog

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just had to have one. We have used them for more than thirty years and cannot see how we could do without them.

Planet Jr. No. 12
Double Wheel Hoe

**DRILLS**

No. 3 Drill sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. Price, \$18.00.

No. 4 Drill opens the row, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$19.00.

No. 31 Drill plants in drills any depth you like, and, like No. 4, the drill can be detached when you want to cultivate. The cultivating attachments are a cultivating steel to open rows, a 5-prong cultivator for deep or shallow work; 2 sweeps of different widths and a large plow. Price, \$12.50.

Planet Junior No. 119
Garden Plow
and Cultivator.

**PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS**

No. 16. Single Wheel Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price \$9.75.

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price \$8.25.

No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, a 5-prong cultivating attachment and a plow, 15-inch wheel. Price, \$5.75.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 2-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$5.00.

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$12.00.

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.00.

NO DUST

Wood's High Grade Poultry Foods

NO GRIT

The Standard of Quality

Hollybrook Foods are made daily in our up-to-date Poultry Food Plant, and are well balanced feeds for all kinds of Poultry. All ingredients used are sweet, clean, and can be depended upon to keep your fowls in a good, healthy condition.

Wood's Scratch Food.—One of our original mixtures put up to supply the demand for a complete food of moderate price and reliable quality. This food has proven very popular for general feeding, its high protein making it very desirable for laying hens. Contains yellow corn, sunflower, in addition to other ingredients, and especially recommended for poultry and laying hens for all seasons. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 70 c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 40c; 50-lb. bag \$1.25; 100-lb. bag \$2.35.**



Hollybrook Scratching Food.—This is put up especially for prize birds, or where a very high-grade poultry food is desired. It consists of the best grains and seeds used in any scratch feeds, including sunflower, a boon to any flock, and white corn which is more desirable from a plumage standpoint than yellow corn. Our Hollybrook Scratching Food is used almost exclusively by the most successful poultry raisers in the South, and we believe it is the best balanced and cleanest food on the market today. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c; Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.35; 100-lb. bag \$2.55.**

Hollybrook Developing Food.—Especially prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. This food is composed of whole grains or cracked to a moderate size that is readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.35; 100-lb. bag \$2.55.**

Hollybrook Laying Food. (Dry Mash).—An excellent mash food, containing meatscraps, alfalfa meal, and other elements necessary for egg production. Every poultryman realizes the value of a mash food supplied constantly to fowls during the winter months, and for general use we cannot urge too strongly the use of our Laying Food. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.35; 100-lb. bag \$2.50.**

Wood's Premier Meat Scraps. (55%-60% Protein).—During the Spring, Fall and Winter the use of meatscraps should be a part of the daily ration for every fowl, whether young or old. For increased egg production during cool weather, we recommend the use of meat scraps very highly, as it contains a large percentage of protein, which is essential for thriving flocks. We are offering two grades of Meat Scraps, with proportionate prices: Wood's Premier Meat Scraps, analyzing 55%-60% protein, and Hollybrook Meat Scraps, analyzing 45%-55% protein. Both of these grades of Meat Scraps can be relied upon to give complete satisfaction.

Wood's Premier Meat Scraps. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 70c; 50-lb. bag \$2.75; 100-lb. bag \$5.35.**

Hollybrook Meat Scraps. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 90c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 60c; 50-lb. bag \$2.50; 100-lb. bag \$4.75.**

Green Cut Alfalfa Meal.—For better quality of eggs, the use of green foods during the winter months is most essential, and Green Cut Alfalfa furnishes just the right food for these requirements. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 40c; 50-lb. bag \$1.20; 100-lb. bag \$2.25.**

Sun Flower for Feeding. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 20c; 50-lb. bag \$1.20. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 90c; 50-lb. bag \$4.00; 100-lb. bag \$7.50.**

Hemp **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 20c; 50-lb. bag \$1.10. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 80c; 50-lb. bag \$3.35; 100-lb. bag \$6.50.**

Buckwheat for Feeding. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 80c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 50c; 50-lb. bag \$1.80; 100-lb. bag \$3.40.**

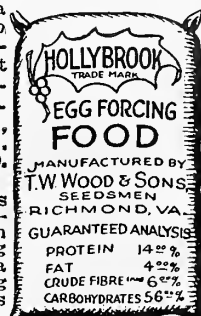
Poultry Wheat \$1.50 per bushel.

Oats for Sprouting. 65c per bushel.

Millet for Feeding. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 95c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.25.**

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture.—Realizing the necessity of a correct balanced food for pigeons, we have taken unusual care in preparing this mixture, which is used universally by the most successful pigeon breeders. This mixture is composed of Canada field peas, hemp, sunflower and other grains necessary to successful feeding of all varieties of pigeons. With corn, **by mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$1.85; 100-lb. bag \$3.55.**

Hollybrook Egg Forcing Food. (Dry Mash).—This food consists of our regular Hollybrook Laying Food, together with a larger amount of meat scraps, and also Rust's Egg Producer. This food has supplied a long felt need of a mash food that will put fowls in condition after the moulting season, in order to produce heavy supplies of Fall and Winter Eggs. **By mail, postpaid, 10-lb. bag 80c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 50c; 50-lb. bag \$1.60; 100-lb. bag \$3.00.**



Hollybrook Chick Food.—This food is carefully prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain young chicks from the time of hatching until practically full grown. This is a very high-grade Chick Food, containing only the very best quality of ingredients that will keep young chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 80c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 50c; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.80.**

Hollybrook Buttermilk Growing Food. (Dry Mash).—A carefully compounded, highly nutritious food, with decided properties of increasing assimilation of food. The addition of buttermilk in mash foods is a valuable asset, and we can recommend this food very highly. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 85c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 55c; 50-lb. bag \$1.70; 100-lb. bag \$3.25.**

Crushed Oyster Shells.—Should be kept constantly before fowls, as they are essential as an egg shell maker and general promoter of good health. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 55c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 25c; 50-lb. bag 55c; 100-lb. bag 95c.**

MIC SPAR CUBICAL GRIT.—A good supply of grit should always be available to poultry as it is indispensable for digestive purposes. Three sizes, small, medium or large. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 60c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 30c; 50-lb. 70c; 100-lb. bag \$1.25.**

CHARCOAL.—Aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of poultry to a wonderful extent. Prepared in three grades—Grade A (fine granulated), for use in mash mixtures; Grade B (medium granulated), for small, newly hatched to half grown chickens; Grade C (coarse granulated), for fowls. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. carton, 35c. Not prepaid, 2-lb. carton, 20c; 50-lb. paper lined sack, \$1.75.**

PURE POWDERED BUTTERMILK.—An excellent addition to be used in connection with all mash foods, at the rate of 5 to 15 lbs. per 100 lbs. of mash foods. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.80. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.50; 50-lb. bag \$6.00; 100-lb. bag \$11.50.**

Canada Field Peas **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag \$1.10. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 80c; 50-lb. bag \$3.35; 100-lb. bag \$6.50.**

Kaffir Corn for Feeding. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.40; 100-lb. bag \$2.60.**

Milo Maize for Feeding. **By mail postpaid, 10-lb. bag 75c. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45c; 50-lb. bag \$1.40; 100-lb. bag \$2.60.**

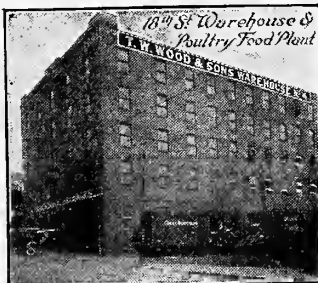
BRAN

SHIP STUFF

CORN AND CORN MEAL

PIN HEAD OATS

Prices upon request



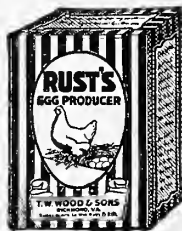
Where Hollybrook Poultry Foods Are Made.

Rust's Poultry Preparations have been used extensively by poultry raisers for the past thirty years and are considered by many as one of the best poultry preparations on the market.

Rust's Poultry Preparations

Put up only by T. W. Wood & Sons, we having purchased the good will, formulas and trade marks of Wm. Rust & Sons Co.

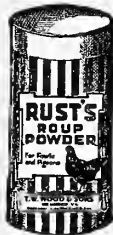
RUST'S EGG PRODUCER —This preparation supplies just what the hens need for producing eggs, plumage, growth and development and in the exact proportions required. It is not a stimulant and does not exhaust the fowls; being composed of the elements which a fowl's nature requires, and keeps the poultry in a first-class condition. Rust's Egg Producer is unlike poultry foods, and being highly concentrated, is fed in much smaller portions. It is not only the best, but the most economical preparation for its purpose. Feed every morning; at first, at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of mash to each 12 or 15 fowls. Mix it thoroughly and add water to make it of a crumbly consistency. After the hens commence laying freely, give the same quantity once a week to keep them in good laying condition.



Postpaid Not Prepaid

1 lb. pkg.	\$.30	\$.25
2½ lb. pkg. ....	.60	.50
6 lb. pkg.	1.20	1.00
10 lb. pkg.	1.75	1.50
25 lb. pkg.	3.85	3.25

RUST'S ROUP POWDER —Roup is probably one of the most contagious diseases among poultry, and every poultry man should take precautions to safe-guard his flocks against this deadly disease. One ounce of prevention is equal to a pound of cure. Rust's Roup Powder kept regularly in the drinking water of the fowls during the fall and winter months, will keep your flocks free from this dreaded disease. The symptoms are: First, frothiness and watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils; then there are sneezing, snuffles, and in breathing may wheeze. As soon as noticed the fowls infected should be separated from the rest of the flock and the premises thoroughly disinfected by spraying with Rust's Mite Liquid.



	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
3-oz. box	\$.30	\$.25
8-oz. box .....	.55	.50
18-oz. box	1.10	1.00

RUST'S ROUP PILLS —These pills are intended for individual treatment of fowls and pigeons. They act directly on the glands and mucous membranes, allay feverish symptoms, and are believed to be one of the best remedies known for roup, catarrh, colds and distemper in fowls, and many pigeon diseases.

Postpaid. Not Prepaid

50 pills in box.....	\$.30	\$.25
112 pills in box.....	.55	.50
250 pills in box.....	1.10	1.00



RUST'S WATER GLASS —Put up especially for preserving eggs. Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh from six to ten months. Take advantage of the low price of eggs during the summer months and put them away for use next winter when they are always scarce and high. One gallon of Rust's Water Glass will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. Price not prepaid, 1 qt. can, 40 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.25.

MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER —Save your chicks and turkeys by giving small doses of this powder as directed. Keep them strong and healthy. Protects them from hawks, crows and other barnyard robbers. Sold only in large standard packages. By mail postpaid, \$1.00.

POULTRY MUSTARD —Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary table mustard, but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal, then add water. Price, not prepaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 70 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.10; 10-lb. pkg. \$2.00; 25-lb. pail \$4.50.

RUST'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDER

For Diarrhoea, Gapes, Cholera and other poultry diseases. —The regular use of Rust's Climax Condition Powder in the feed three or four times a week (beginning soon after the chickens are hatched) will nearly always keep the fowls free from disease and quickly develop their plumage and vigor. Experience shows that Rust's Climax Condition Powder is equally good for horses, stock, cattle, and hogs. This powder acts on the blood, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs, promotes the digestion, increases the appetite and improves the secretion, thereby causing a healthful condition of the animal. Rust's Climax Condition Powder contains no antimony, arsenic, or anything harmful.



Postpaid. Not Prepaid

13-oz. pkg.	\$.30	\$.25
2-lb. pkg. ....	.60	.50
5-lb. pkg.	1.15	1.00
8-lb. pkg.	1.70	1.50
20-lb. pkg.	3.70	3.25

RUST'S LICE POWDER —This powder is used for dusting the fowls, and as it contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When Rust's Lice Powder has been used, fowls are healthiest, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Lice, if numerous, make fowls unthrifty and difficult to fatten. They often cause setting hens to leave their nests and prevent hens from laying well. Unless lice are kept down, poultry keeping cannot be made pleasant or as profitable as it should be. Rust's Lice Powder kills vermin on fowls, animals, or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.



Postpaid. Not Prepaid

5-oz. box	\$.15	\$.10
15-oz. box .....	.30	.25
48-oz. box .....	.60	.50

RUST'S MITE LIQUID —For exterminating Mites —the fowls greatest enemy. This preparation is put up especially for Mites that infest the poultry house. There is a vast difference in the habits of lice and mites. The mites live on the roosts and in the cracks and crevices of the poultry house, whereas lice live on the body of the fowls. Mites come out at night after the fowls have gone to roost, cover their bodies and suck their blood, returning in the day time to their hiding places. By spraying or painting Rust's Mite Liquid on the roosts and in all the cracks and crevices once or twice a week you can rid your poultry house of mites. Price not prepaid, 1 qt. can 50c; 2-qt. can 80c; 1-gal. can \$1.40; 5-gal. can \$6.00.



RUST'S EGG RECORD —For keeping a record of eggs (good for any twelve months). Mailed free on request.

RUST'S ROUP PILLS sure helped my chickens. I had some fine White Plymouth Rocks that had roup so bad they couldn't see and it cured them all—J. B. Barnes, Alexander County, N. C.

I have used RUST'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS for years and know there is nothing as good as Rust's Powders—Mrs. Etta Landes, Augusta, Ga.

I have used a pound of RUST'S EGG PRODUCER and it is all right. I have only a few hens, but am getting fine results from it—Mrs. H. H. Martz, Shenandoah County, Va.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE —An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. PRICE POSTPAID, 46 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 40 cts. each.

CARBOLA The Disinfectant that Paints. Carbola is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had by slacking when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomine or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. Trial pkg., by mail postpaid, 35 cts., not prepaid 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 50-lb. pkg. \$4.00.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Conkey's Poultry Tonic—A high quality tonic, egg maker and regulator, good for young and old birds all the year. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 1½-lb. pkg. 35 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12-lb. pail \$1.90. **NOT PREPAID**, 1½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; 12-lb. pail \$1.60; 25-lb. pail \$3.00.

Conkey's Roup Remedy—**BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, small size, 30 cts.; medium size 55 cts.; large size, \$1.10. **NOT PREPAID**, small size, 25 cts.; medium size, 50 cts.; large size, \$1.00.

Conkey's Chicken Pox (Sorehead) Remedy—**BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts.. **NOT PREPAID**, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Gape Remedy—**BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts.. **NOT PREPAID**, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy—**BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts.. **NOT PREPAID**, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy—**BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 55 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy—**BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 30 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, 25 cts.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—**BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 10 cts. and 25 cts.

Conkey's Lice Powder—**BY MAIL, POSTPAID**, 5-oz. pkg. 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 30 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 60 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.40. **NOT PREPAID**, 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

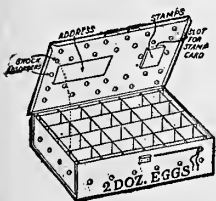
Conkey's Lice Liquid—1 qt. 50 cts.; ½ gal. 75 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gals. \$7.00. Express extra.

Conkey's Nox-i-cide—1 pt. 40 cts.; 1 qt. 70 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00. Express extra.

Egg Boxes and Shipping Coops

Aluminized Metal Egg and Butter Carriers

—No Breaks—Requires No Wrapping—Indestructible. They solve the problem of shipping eggs, butter and other farm products by parcel post. These boxes are made for continued use, being very strongly constructed but light in weight. All crates are provided with built-in shock absorbers to give a cushion for the eggs.



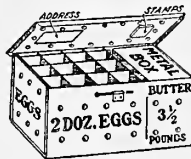
For Eggs Only

Capacity.	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each	Dozen
2-doz. size	\$1.08	\$1.00	\$11.00
3-doz. size	1.35	1.25	14.00
4-doz. size	1.60	1.50	17.00
6-doz. size	1.87	1.75	20.00

EXTRA FILLERS for Metal Egg Crates. Per set, consisting of the following: (Fillers, Corrugated Board, 15 Stamp Slip Papers, 100 Wrapping Papers and 3 Address Cards). 6-doz. size 60 cts. per set; all other sizes 50 cts. per set postpaid.

Combination Egg and Butter Crates

—Butter and eggs shipped in the same crate by parcel post is a great success. Butter is safely cared for in a separate metal container, always sanitary, and does not melt or run together in hot weather.



For Butter and Eggs

Capacity	Postpaid Each	Not Prepaid Each	Dozen
No. 1—7 lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs..	\$1.87	\$1.75	\$20.00
No. 2—3½ lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs..	1.60	1.50	17.00
No. 3—3½ lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs..	1.75	1.65	18.80
No. 4—3½ lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs..	1.97	1.85	21.20

EXTRA FILLERS for combination crates. Per set, consisting of the following: (Fillers, Corrugated Board, 10 Stamp Slip Papers, 100 Wrapping Papers and 2 Address Cards). 50c per set, postpaid, any size.

Eyrie Egg Boxes

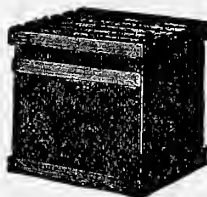
—Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting by express. They are made of corrugated paper, which is the best packing material known. It provides a cushion, which, while elastic, will not crush. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. The handle also prevents the putting of anything on top of the box, and provides a means of handling it, thus limiting the liability of rough usage by the express agent. These boxes packed weigh less than three pounds, which makes the express rate to any point in the United States very low.



	Postpaid Each	Dozen	Not Prepaid Each	Dozen
15-egg size	.40	\$3.75	.35	\$3.50
30-egg size	.53	5.40	.45	5.00

Wooden Shipping Coops for Poultry

The Best Coop for Shipping Fancy Fowls.

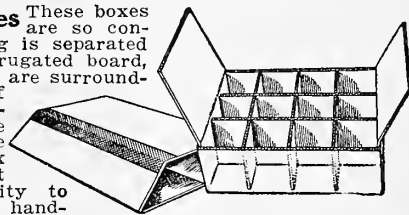


—These coops are made of light lumber. It is a closed coop, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top, so as to give the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. It is light in weight but strong and easily put together. They are made in three sizes, as follows, Shipped knocked down:

- 1 Bird size, 12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high.
45c each \$5.00 per dozen—**Not Prepaid**.
- 2 Bird size, 18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high.
55c each \$6.00 per dozen—**Not prepaid**.
- 3 Bird size, 18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high.
65c each \$7.00 per dozen—**Not Prepaid**.

Parcel Post Egg Boxes

These boxes are so constructed that each egg is separated by a thickness of corrugated board, and the entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured, as the box possesses sufficient strength and durability to stand the usual rough handling in transit.



Capacity	Postpaid Each	Dozen	Not Prepaid Each	Dozen
1-dozen size	.16	\$1.10	.10	\$.90
2-dozen size	.22	1.70	.15	1.40
3-dozen size	.27	2.55	.20	2.15
4-dozen size	.32	3.25	.25	2.80
5-dozen size	.40	3.75	.30	3.25
6-dozen size	.45	4.20	.35	3.70

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates



—A safe and convenient folding, shipping crate for eggs. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers. Fig. 1, folded flat; fig. 2, set up closed; fig. 3, set up open; fig. 4, shows half doz., complete, ready for shipment.

	Each	Each	Dozen
6-doz. egg size	\$.75	\$.60	\$ 6.25
9-doz. egg size	.80	.65	6.50
12-doz. egg size	.85	.70	6.75
15-doz. egg size	.95	.75	7.25
30-doz. egg size	1.45	1.10	11.00

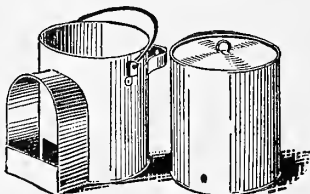
Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and flats, 50 cts. per set, postpaid.

Poultry Drinking Fountains

A strictly sanitary drinking fountain is one of the most important appliances for use in the poultry yard. While cleanliness in feeding is very desirable and must receive careful attention, it is the water supply that more often is the medium that conveys contagious diseases from one fowl to another. We recommend any of the following:

Duplex Sanitary Fountain

—The latest and most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fountain, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. **By mail, postpaid, 1-gal. size, \$1.25 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.55 each. Not prepaid, 1-gal. size, \$1.15 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.40 each.**



Standard Wall Fountains—Are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 2-qt. size, 70 cts.; 1-gal. size, 95 cts.; 2-gal. size, \$1.25. NOT PREPAID, 2-qt. size, 65 cts.; 1-gal. size, 85 cts.; 2-gal. size, \$1.15.**

Peerless Wall Fountains are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 1-qt. size, 45 cts.; 5-qt. size, \$1.00; 10-qt. size, \$1.40. NOT PREPAID, 1-qt. size, 40 cts.; 5-qt. size, 90 cts.; 10-qt. size, \$1.25.**



Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains are made in three sizes; the top is made cone-shape; which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat-top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, 35 cts.; medium size, 45 cts.; large size, 50 cts.. NOT PREPAID, small size, 30 cts.; medium size, 35 cts.; large size, 40 cts.**

Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

—Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 20 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 15 cts. each.**



Poultry Feeders and Grain Sprouter

Standard Dry Food Hopper—These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about three quarts, and the smaller one for beef scrap, holding about one and one-half quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.45 each. NOT PREPAID, \$1.25 each.**



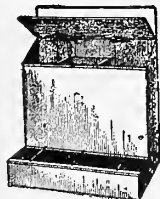
Grit and Shell Box—This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.50 each. NOT PREPAID, \$1.40 each.**

JUNIOR CHICK FEEDER—A simple, practical and sanitary feeder for little chicks. Note shape of feeding spaces—the chick can feed with ease, but cannot get inside. By the use of this feeder the feed is kept clean, will not waste, cannot be fouled by the chicks. Can be used for dry mash, grain, sour milk or water. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35c each. NOT PREPAID, 30c each.**



One-Two-Three Poultry Feeder

—For feeding Dry Mash, Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shell and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, small size, \$1.00; large size, \$1.75. NOT PREPAID, small size, 90 cts.; large size, \$1.50.**



Reliable Grain and Oat Sprouter

—Poultry needs green food in one form or another at all times, if they lay properly, and all experiments by individuals and agricultural colleges have found that oat sprouts are the best for green food that can be obtained for poultry to make the hens lay, to make them moult early, and keep them in a healthy condition at all times.

You want the eggs when the eggs sell at the highest price. Green foods make your hens lay; they eat this green food because it is good for them. Nature demands it; and if you want to get the best results from your fowls, you must follow nature's methods as nearly as possible.

The following are some of the principal points of this Sprouter: It has an AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER, which furnishes the moisture.

They are made with corrugated metal bottoms.

They have a MOISTURE RECEPTACLE which catches the surplus drip.

They have a regular OIL HEATER to furnish sufficient warm air in coldest weather.

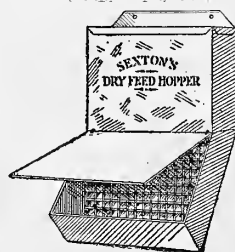
They are made GOOD AND SUBSTANTIAL.

They are MISSION FINISHED with large glass front which presents a beautiful sight when in operation in winter.

Full directions for operation go with each SPROUTER.



No. of Trays	Size of Trays	Prices	For No. of Fowls	Price
3	12x24	.....	50	\$11.50
6	12x24	.....	100	17.50



Sexton's Dry Food Hopper

—Easy to Fill—No Waste—Rat Proof Dust Proof. This hopper is arranged to hang on the wall the desired distance from the floor. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the pan at the bottom takes any feed that may be picked out. The body being covered keeps the feed dust-proof, clean and dry. Made of galvanized iron, and the grating is of round galvanized wire, preventing the poultry from cutting their bills. **Price, 12-qt. size, \$1.70. Not Prepaid.**

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Glass Nest Eggs —These eggs are made of first-class flint glass, the same size and color of a hen's egg. They do not break easily. Will last a lifetime. Keep one egg in every nest. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 35 cts per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 2 for 5 cts.; dozen 25 cts.**

Knox Nest Eggs —Contains a powerful disinfectant which will drive all lice and vermin out of the nests. Simply used by placing in nest under nesting material. They are also used as nest eggs, but care should be taken not to let them come in contact with the eggs for any length of time, as the hen's eggs will become tainted. For this reason we recommend that they be put under the nesting material. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen. NOT PREPAID, 6 cts. each; 65 cts. per dozen.**



Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands —Made in five colors—White, Black, Red, Yellow, and Light Blue. Five sizes—(Order by Number): No. 1, for Asiatics and Turkeys; No. 2, for American; No. 3, for Mediterranean; No. 4, for Bantam and Small Fowls; No. 5, for Pigeons. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **By Mail, Postpaid, doz. 20 cts.; 25 for 35 cts.; 50 for 65 cts.; 100 for \$1.00.**



Champion Leg Bands —Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and **guaranteed to stay on.** This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl, and numbered. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.**



Perfect Poultry Punch —This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 55 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 50 cts. each.**



Philadelphia Poultry Marker —This marker is made in two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly-hatched chicks. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, each 30 cts.**

Philadelphia Caponizing Set

—One of the chief advantages of Caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter; therefore capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, each \$3.00.**



The X-Ray Egg Tester —The X-Ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 41 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 35 cts.**

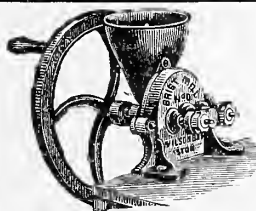


Tycos Incubator Thermometers

—The best incubator or brooder manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers, and large numbers of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometer here listed is thoroughly tested before shipped. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 75c.**



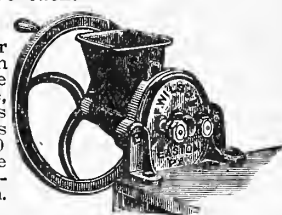
Incubator Hygrometers —Should be used by one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately, overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens "dead in the shell." **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.75 each.**



Family Grist Mill —Made especially to grind Graham Flour, Rice, Corn Meal, Coffee, Spices, etc., for table use. It can also be adjusted for merely cracking the grain if desired. The grinding surfaces are very hard and ground off perfectly true on emery wheels. The shaft is steel. Diameter of hand wheel 20 inches. Weight 29 lbs. Capacity, 1 lb. in 2 minutes. **NOT PREPAID, \$6.50 each.**

Dry Bone and Shell Mill

—For grinding dry bones, oyster shells, charcoal and coarse grain like corn, etc., this machine is one of the handiest appliances in use, and is well made. The hopper is four inches wide and 4 1/2 inches long, with a balance wheel 20 inches in diameter. The low price at which it is sold places it within reach of every poultry man. **NOT PREPAID, \$6.50 each.**



Blackhawk Grinding Mill

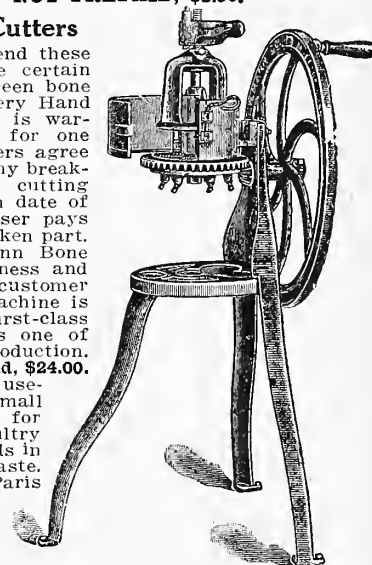
—A most useful and substantial machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham Meal, as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. **NOT PREPAID, \$3.50.**



Mann's Green Bone Cutters

—We confidently recommend these bone cutters, and we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Every Hand Power Mann Bone Cutter is warranted against breakage for one year, and the manufacturers agree to replace free of charge any breakage which occurs while cutting bone within one year from date of purchase, provided purchaser pays the express charges on broken part. This means that the Mann Bone Cutter stands up to business and has no weak points. The customer who purchases a Mann machine is accordingly assured of a first-class article. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. **Not Prepaid, No. 7, on stand, \$24.00.**

Hand Sprayer —Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shots, Paris Green and similarly dry powders perfectly. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, 65 cts. NOT PREPAID, 50 cts.**



Continuous Sprayer —Gives a uniform continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Spray tube, nozzle, and siphon tube are removable for draining. **BY MAIL, POSTPAID, \$1.10. NOT PREPAID, 90 cts.**

Poultry Killing Knife —Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 60 cts. each.**



Gape Worm Extractor —When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape worms, if there are any will be found adhering to the walls of the wind-pipe. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 30 cts.**



We Are Agents For

Standard Reliable Incubators

In offering the line of Reliable Incubators and Oil Burning Hovers to our customers we will state that after careful investigation we have found that they are in every way exactly as the name signifies, thoroughly "Reliable," and we can recommend them to our poultry friends. Since 1882, when the first Reliable Incubator was put on the market, it has continued to hold first place in the esteem of practical poultry raisers in all parts of the world. The more people have investigated it and its record, the more they have been impressed with its worth and the more unwilling they have been to experiment with machines which may or may not succeed.

The Reliable proudly claims to be the pioneer machine now before the public.

The Reliable has accomplished perfect ventilation by providing for a constant circulation of air throughout the machine (all headed to the proper temperature before entering the egg chamber), and to the rapidity of the movement of the air is due largely the success of the hatch and almost entirely the drying process of the moisture of the egg.

The Standard Reliable Incubators are made of wood in hot air and hot water styles. All hot water incubators have copper tanks. The Baby Grand Incubators are made of metal in hot air style only.

Prices Hot Air Incubators.

No. 49A,	100-egg size	\$22.50
No. 51,	140-egg size	31.00
No. 53,	240-egg size	42.00
No. 55,	350-egg size	51.00
No. 57,	450-egg size	59.00

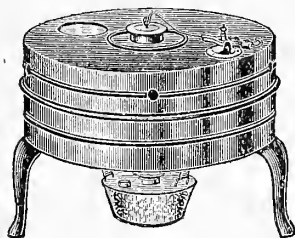
Prices Hot Water Incubators.

No. 50A,	100-egg size	\$28.00
No. 52,	140-egg size	37.00
No. 54,	240-egg size	51.50
No. 56,	350-egg size	63.00
No. 58,	450-egg size	74.00



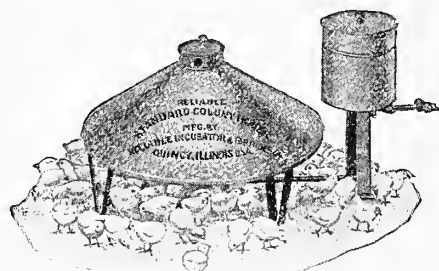
Baby Grand Incubators

40 to 50 Egg Capacity, All Metal



Unique and superior in its construction. Beautiful in its appearance; excellent in its hatching qualities, and most reliable and easiest operated small incubator ever offered to the trade. It has a glass window in top so thermometer can be seen without opening, and the chickens can be seen hatching without opening machine. It has a positive heat and moisture regulation, and is equipped with a moisture receptacle for applying additional moisture when needed. Has double top, well insulated and packed; double side walls, with a free circulation of hot air between the walls all the time, making an equal distribution of heat through the machine at all times. The ventilation is perfect, supplying warm, fresh air to all part of egg chamber at all times. **Price, postpaid, \$7.85 each. Not Prepaid, \$7.50 each.**

The Reliable Blue Flame, Wickless, Oil Heated Colony Hover



BURNS COAL OIL
STEADY BLUE FLAME
COMFORTABLE AND EASY TO OPERATE
ECONOMY OF OPERATION
NO WICK TO TRIM

ABUNDANCE OF HEAT
NO OIL FUMES
VISIBLE OIL FEED
CONVENIENT AND SAFE
NO COAL, SMOKE OR GAS

By using the RELIABLE BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL HEATED COLONY HOVER, you save time, money and trouble and your chickens will grow faster, get heavier and thrive because this hover will take the very best care of them and keep them comfortable and healthy. It will do better work than the coal burning brooder, with less trouble, less risk of fire going out and with equal success of comfort of chicks entrusted to its care and with less cost. You can always get coal oil, but it is hard to get hard coal. You can get any amount of heat with these hovers that is needed at all times.

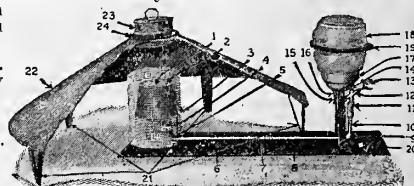
These hovers have the same capacity as the Coal Burners provide, are made of galvanized steel, have angle steel legs and have a capacity with our 30-inch hover, 350 chicks or less; with our 42-inch hover of 500 chicks or less; with our 52-inch hover, 1000 chicks or less.

A one-gallon self-feeder oil container is furnished so that you need have no fear of light going out, for it is simple and requires very little attention. It is equipped with a safety valve. After the valve is once properly adjusted according to directions you need not pay any more attention (for it regulates the drops of oil.)

VENTILATOR in top of cone of hover leaves out all foul air made by the chicks. This is done automatically without any bother to the operator and which insures steady and healthy growth of the chicks placed in its care.

Prices:

	Size Hover.	Chick Size.	Price Complete.	Postpaid.
No. 00	18 inches	50 or less	\$10.00	\$10.35
No. 0	30 inches	250 or less	17.50	...
No. 1	42 inches	500 or less	18.50	...
No. 2	52 inches	1000 or less	21.50	...



Cutaway Showing the Different Parts of
Nos. 0, 1 and 2 Oil Hovers.

Write for Special Catalogue of Reliable Incubators and Hovers. Mailed free on request.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seeds

Sow Wood's TRADE-MARK BRAND—There Is No Better

WHY SOW CLOVER

It does not exhaust the soil, but improves it.
To make two cuttings of fine hay a year.
To make an excellent pasture.
To put humus in your land.
To make your land friable and easily worked.
To increase the yield of the crop that follows it.
To save in your fertilizer bill by storing nitrogen in your soil.
Because it belongs in every crop rotation.
Because it is the corner-stone of good farming.

The sowing of clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Farmers should sow clover seed liberally in order to keep up productiveness of the land for other crops.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasture and soil-im-

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

proving crops than any of the legumes. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but improves the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. In the rotation of crops, clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all sections of the country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered indispensable. If our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover in proper rotation, they would spend far less for commercial fertilizers.

Methods of Sowing Clovers

All the clovers except Crimson and Burr can be sown in the spring. Clover likes a sweet soil—refer to page 64 under the heading of "Rules For Success with Alfalfa" and read "Lime Acid Soils." Clovers store the free nitrogen of the air through the roots in the form of little balls or nodules. These nitrogen gathering bacteria flourish best in the presence of lime—for a sure stand, a big crop and to multiply the bacteria, apply lime.

A very general custom is to sow clover seeds, Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Alfalfa, in the spring on fall sown grain. The objection to this is that if the protecting grain is cut during a hot season the young clover may suffer; again, the ripening grain requires a great deal of moisture, and in dry seasons the clover may become parched. Run a light harrow over the grain and harrow again across the field after sowing. The harrowing does the grain no harm; in fact, it serves as a cultivation. This is also a good time to apply fertilizers, 200 to 400 pounds to the acre—it will increase the grain crop and materially help the clover.

Clovers, and grasses too, are frequently sown in the spring with grain as a nurse crop. In such cases only half the usual quantity of grain should be sown, otherwise the tender clovers and grasses will be smothered. Nurse crops should be cut when in the milk state; the clovers and grasses will give better returns than if the grain is allowed to ripen.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Preparation for Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance, and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain before seeding. As soon as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not wet.

Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, but if sown on land that is not well prepared it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

RED CLOVER

Red clover not only furnishes excellent pasture and fine hay crops, but improves the land and adds humus to the soil. The standard hay, pasture and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red clover on good land will yield two cuttings a year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. Red clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. It is particularly well adapted for sowing with orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yields of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

A Good Mixture.—15 lbs. of orchard grass, 12 lbs. of tall meadow oat grass and 8 pounds of clover will give excellent results, and if the land is to be pastured, the addition of 6 pounds of herd's grass or red top will increase the pasture and the second cutting of hay. When sown by itself, sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 50 lbs. \$13.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots 27 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb., bags extra.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to red clover, both in the appearance of the seed and habit of growth; the difference being that it grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herd's grass. In appearance the seed is identical with red clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty but use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling clover as ordered. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre by itself, or if sown with timothy sow 8 lbs. of clover and 10 lbs. of timothy. Another good mixture is had by adding 6 lbs. of herd's grass or red top to the clover and timothy. This has proved very satisfactory both for permanent pastures and for hay.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$14.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 29 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 27 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 26 cts. per lb., bags extra.



Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

ALFALFA

Sow 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre in March or April.

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.

Yields 3 to 5 cuttings nutritious and palatable hay each season.

Feeding value high—contains as much protein as wheat bran.

Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it by taking nitrogen from the air and storing it for crops that follow it.

Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.

Requires but little care and attention.

One of the farm's most profitable crops.



Alfalfa

Peruvian Alfalfa

Every variety of alfalfa has its good qualities. The advantages of Peruvian Alfalfa are in its early start in the spring, its quick recovery after cutting and its rapid growth during the growing season; its ability to grow during the cool weather and its great abundance of leaf. As alfalfa leaves contain about 50 per cent of the total protein and about 80 per cent of the total fat in a ton of alfalfa hay its feeding value is unusually high. Its early start in the spring, its quick recovery, and rapid growth after cutting account for its heavy yield, often from one to one and a half tons greater than other alfalfas. It is not as hardy as the other varieties of alfalfa and is not recommended for sections where extreme winter cold prevail, but in the Southeastern, Gulf and Southwestern States it will give splendid results.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb., bags extra.

Grimm Alfalfa

The hardiest of all Alfalfas—has stood the severe winters of the Northwest year after year without being winter killed. The principal difference between Grimm and ordinary Alfalfa is in the root growth, the Grimm having a spreading or branching root with many laterals, while the ordinary Alfalfa has a long tap root with but few laterals. This branching root growth gives the plant a firmer hold on the soil and prevents the plants from being heaved out of the ground by frequent freezes and thaws. It also adapts it to shallower soils and those with a stiff subsoil. On deep soils or where the tap root can penetrate the subsoil in search of water the Grimm has no special advantage over the ordinary Alfalfa.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$6.75; 25 lbs. \$16.50; 50 lbs. \$31.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 68 cts.; 10-lb. lots 64 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 61 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 60 cts. per lb., bags extra.

RULES FOR SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

REMEMBER YOU ARE MAKING AN INVESTMENT on which you expect profits for a number of years, and that the size of your profits will be in proportion to the care exercised in preparing your land before you sow the seeds.

THE SOIL. Sow only on deep, well drained, good loamy land that is not underlaid by a stiff hard pan that the roots cannot penetrate. If possible sow on land from which a hoed crop has just been taken; such land will be reasonably free of weeds. The land should contain an abundant supply of decomposed vegetable matter—a green crop turned under and lime liberally applied will give this condition.

LIME ACID SOILS. Alfalfa will not grow on acid soils. The bacteria that live on the roots of legume plants like alfalfa, drawing nitrogen from the air and making it available as plant food, cannot live in acid soil. Test your soil by taking a handful from 2 or 3 inches below the surface, wet it with rain water, if not already moist, insert a piece of blue litmus paper (get it at any drug store). If, 15 minutes later, the litmus paper has changed to pink, your soil is acid. To correct acidity, spread 1 to 2½ tons of finely ground lime to the acre after plowing and a few weeks before sowing; in the meantime, keep the harrows busy to kill out the weeds.

DRAINAGE. Alfalfa will not live with its feet in water, so be sure the land is well drained. Good crops can be grown on lowlands if properly drained, either with tile or open ditches, to a depth of at least four feet.

INOCULATE YOUR SEEDS. Do not attempt to grow alfalfa without inoculating except on fields where it has previously been grown. See page 86 for prices of Farmogerm.

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

KILL THE WEEDS. Young alfalfa plants are tender, and in the early stages of growth are likely to be killed by weeds. If you sow on land on which a cultivated or smothering crop has just been grown it will be reasonably free of weeds; but if you must sow on weedy land plow some time before sowing, and in the meantime harrow at frequent intervals, ten days or two weeks. Frequent harrowing will not only kill off the weeds, but the seed bed will be the better for it.

SOW 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre in March or April, covering 1 inch deep on light sandy soils, ¾ to 1 inch deep on heavier soils. To insure an even distribution of alfalfa seeds, use either a Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower or a Cyclone Seed Sower. They not only sow more uniformly than is possible by hand but will do it in less than one-fourth the time.

CUT when the new shoots start from the crown, usually when it begins to bloom.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots 24 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb., bags extra.

Alsike Clover

Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in February or March.

Alsike is the hardiest of the clovers and does not winter kill. Lasts for several years.

Fine stemmed, leafy, and easily cured.

Grows better than red clover on lands deficient in lime.

Particularly good for grazing.

Grows better on moist and acid lands than other clovers.

Alsike clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than red clover, has plenty of leaf, and makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover and will grow on soils too acid, too wet, or too deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is harder and will stand greater extremes of heat and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands; alsike clover may also contain a higher per cent of digestible protein. Particularly valuable for grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increases the yield as well as the feeding value of the hay.

If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.85; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 50 lbs. \$12.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 28 cts.; 10-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb., bags extra.

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To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza Striata)

ADVANTAGES OF JAPAN CLOVER

It grows on the poorest and driest soils. Lands totally unfit for other crops will produce Japan Clover. Fine for reclaiming old worn-out fields and restoring them to fertility. The roots penetrate and break up hard sub-soils. It gathers nitrogen from the atmosphere and stores it in the roots. It will grow luxuriantly on poor land, and will resist the severest drought. Stock eat readily and fatten on it. Only one sowing is necessary—it reseeds itself.

On cultivated lands or those that will produce paying crops we do not recommend the sowing of Japan Clover; but on waste and idle lands, poor, worn-out, sandy, gravelly soils, in grazing woodlands or wherever another crop cannot be grown at a profit we recommend Japan Clover in the highest terms. It grows on galled hillsides and on all kinds of soils, even on the poorest, and being a legume, will extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in the roots for the benefit of later crops. Its abundant long taproots and laterals when decayed open up the sub-soils and leave in it great quantities of nitrogenous matter that will increase the yield of succeeding crops. These deeply penetrating roots enable it to withstand severe droughts as well as bring up valuable plant food from the subsoil.

Except in the Gulf States and in the lower Mississippi Valley, where it grows tall enough to cut for hay, it is recommended only for grazing and soil improving. Sown on a Bermuda sod it will materially improve the quality of the grazing. Sown with red top or herd's grass a crop of hay can be mown and the field grazed till frost.

Once started, even if only a thin stand is had at first, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, frequently driving out broom sedge and other pests. It can be sown on old pastures without special preparation, and will add very materially to the value of the pasture. Notwithstanding its habit of spreading, it is in no way a pest, for it is easily subdued by cultivation.

For an all-the-year grazing, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends a mixture of Japan clover, Bermuda grass, red top or herd's grass, burr clover, sweet clover and hairy vetch, the Japan clover and Bermuda yielding the summer grazing and the others for the remainder of the year.

Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre in March or April. It does not make much of a showing the first season but will spread rapidly the second year. When sown with red top or herd's grass, sow 10 lbs. Japan clover and 8 lbs. red top.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.25, bags included.
Not Prepaid, 1b. 35 cts.; 10-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 27 cts. per lb.

BURR CLOVER

—Adapted for summer and fall seeding only. For the South it is a valuable winter-

grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all the winter and until summer, reseeding itself and improving each year. It is admirably adapted for growing with Bermuda Grass, the combination makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall catalogue, issued in July.

SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER in the burr: By mail postpaid, 1b. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$11.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 27 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.

CRIMSON CLOVER

—Sow crimson clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely. Sow from the last working of corn and cotton till the end of September—farther South it can be sown later. Fifteen pounds sows an acre.

TRADE-MARK BRAND.—By mail, postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$7.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 17 cts.; 10-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb., bags extra.

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER

Hubam Sweet Clover is probably the most interesting agricultural discovery in recent years. The Rural New Yorker says of it: "We believe that this annual sweet clover will prove the most useful manurial crop thus far introduced and we think it will change the entire aspect of farming in many sections; ranks in importance with some of the greatest chemical discoveries which have revolutionized industry. Inside of one hundred days it will bring to the soil as much nitrogen as a farmer can hope to get from fifteen loads of manure to the acre."

All sweet clovers are nitrogen gatherers and soil improvers, bringing up worn-out land and making them profitable. The remarkably quick growth of Hubam gives it preference because a crop three to four feet high can be had in a few months—in a whole season it has made a growth of seven to ten feet. It is unlike ordinary sweet clover in being covered with foliage from top to bottom, blossoms till frost even when seeds are forming and makes as much growth in one season as ordinary sweet clover makes in two seasons, crops of between three and four tons of dry hay to the acre having been grown. It is strongly drought resistant; we have a report of a crop that had only one inch of rain, yet it grew seven feet high. It is only necessary to sow it once as seeds form throughout the late summer and ample seeds are self sown to insure a full volunteer crop the next season.

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, either broadcast or in rows 18 to 20 inches apart; it may be sown as late as May or June and it may be sown in wheat and oats just as you do other clovers. It prefers a sweet soil; if your land is acid give it an application of lime. Cover the seeds lightly and firm the soil by rolling if possible.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. \$1.85; 5 lbs. \$8.25; 10 lbs. \$15.35.
Not prepaid, 1b. \$1.75; 5-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.

SWEET CLOVER WHITE BOKHARA, or MELILOTUS ALBA

On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn, on worn out, galled, waste land, on land too sandy to grow any other crop, or too acid or too moist for other clovers, sow sweet clover, and after a few years the land can be brought into condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wider variety of soils than any other clover; is useful for pasture, for forage, for ensilage, for bees, for turning under to improve for it is a nitrogen gatherer, and for inoculating the land for alfalfa. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff subsoils and add humus. Its feeding value is high, containing 69 per cent digestible protein, compared with 70 per cent in alfalfa and 46 per cent in red clover; stock pastured on sweet clover make gains that compare favorably with those obtained from either alfalfa or red clover. In spite of its bitter taste stock soon learn to like it. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high it stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high, and should be cut before the first bloom buds appear.

Give sweet clover a thoroughly compacted seed-bed with enough loose soil on top to cover the seeds. On very acid soils an application of lime is recommended.

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre in April or May.

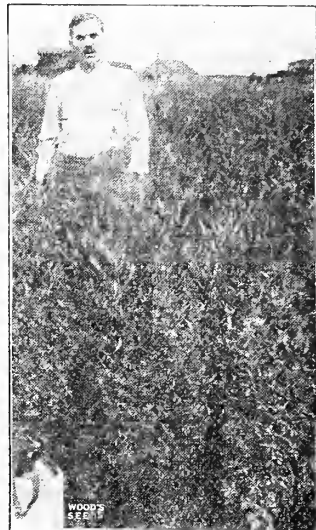
SCARIFIED SEEDS, by mail, postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 25 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$9.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 22 cts.; 10-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb., bags extra.

WHITE CLOVER FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.55.
Not prepaid, 1b. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.20.



Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

Wood's High Grade Grass Seeds

Prepare Grass Lands Thoroughly

Please read what we say on page 63 about "Preparation for Clovers and Grasses." When reading it bear in mind that when sowing grass and clover seeds you are making an investment; that you expect a profit from that investment for a number of years, and that the profit will be in proportion to the care taken in preparing your land before the seeds are sown. The condition of the seed bed has much to do with the success of the crop, for to germinate freely the seeds must be in close contact with a firmly settled soil—this means that the soil should be finely pulverized. Your profit also depends on the quality of the seeds you sow, so buy the best—**WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND**.

The Descriptions of the various varieties of grasses we have tried to make especially full and complete; the suggested combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes to be obtained.

ORCHARD GRASS

Orchard grass is a very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till



Orchard Grass

winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. When cut for hay be sure to cut when in bloom, or as soon thereafter as possible, for if left too long after blooming the woody fibre forms and the hay becomes coarse. Orchard grass is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained and not saturated with water, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended that other grasses be

sown with it. For this purpose a mixture of 15 pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass, and 8 pounds of red clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. If to be grown for pasture only, other grasses, such as red top or herd's grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover may be added to make a permanent pasture.

To have orchard grass fields continue in a high state of productiveness a light seeding should be made each spring to fill in bare spots or where the stand has become thin. A top dressing of well rotted stable manure applied each winter will help materially. Fertilizers applied in March at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds to the acre give very satisfactory results. **Wood's Grain and Grass Fertilizer, Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate and Nitrate of Soda** are best for quick results; for permanent improvement use **Wood's Standard Bone Meal**.

Present Price, TRADE-MARK BRAND: By mail, postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65; 25 lbs. \$6.40; 50 lbs. \$12.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 23 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 21 cts. per lb.

Sowing Grass Seeds on Fall Sown Grain

It is quite a common and very satisfactory custom to sow grass or clover seeds on fall sown grain, the grain acting as a nurse crop. Run the harrow over the grain and harrow again across the field after sowing the seeds. It will do the grain no harm; on the contrary, it helps, acting as a cultivation. This method assures the grass and clover seeds a firm seed-bed. This is also an opportune time to apply 300 to 400 lbs. of fertilizer; it will increase the grain crop and materially help the grasses and clovers, giving them a good start and sturdy growth to combat the weeds.

Prices Fluctuate—The prices named in this catalogue are those ruling at the time the catalogue was printed. Current prices are quoted in our "Crop Special"; we will quote you by mail or will fill all orders entrusted to us at the prices ruling at the time the order is received.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

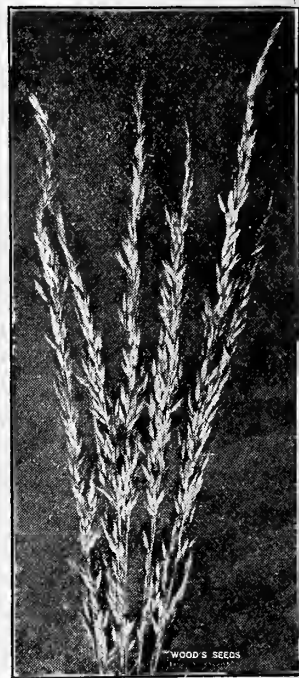
(EVERGREEN GRASS)

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. Ripens at the same time as orchard grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and red clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom or as soon after as possible. It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better results than most other grasses on light, medium or sandy soils. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 pounds tall meadow oat grass, 15 pounds orchard grass, and 8 pounds red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds of fancy clean red top or herd's grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. Other grasses, like Kentucky blue, perennial rye, Italian rye, red fescue, and meadow fescue can be added to this mixture; they will add materially to the value of the pasture and increase the yield. In March, apply fertilizers as suggested at the foot of description of orchard grass.

Nearly all the hay and pasture mixtures described on pages 70 and 71, contain liberal quantities of tall meadow oat grass.

Present price, by mail postpaid, 1b. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 25 lbs. \$9.25; 50 lbs. \$17.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, 1b. 38 cts.; 10-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 33 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 32 cts. per lb.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

Postpaid Prices —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to post paid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

SOW GRASS SEEDS WITH A SEED SOWER

The Cahoon and Cyclone seed sowers will pay for themselves in time saved and will sow more evenly than is possible by hand. See pages 69 and 70.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST
Sow 8 to 10 lbs. Fancy Cleaned Seeds to the Acre.

Red top or herd's grass is one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses for the South, and it is highly recommended for sowing on lands that will not grow Kentucky blue grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield each successive year.

Red top or herd's grass should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. It seems indigenous to our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay.



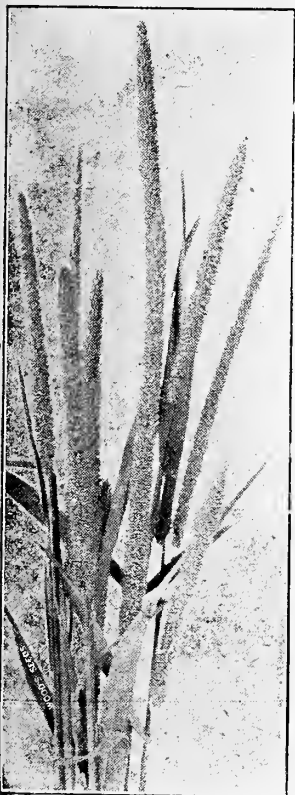
Red Top, or Herd's Grass

It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures at the same time as timothy.

Red top is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. When it gets well established it spreads and will supplant other grasses. It is also one of the best grasses for hill-sides or lands likely to wash. When sowing with timothy, sow 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. A mixture containing 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 8 lbs. timothy, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling or mammoth clover will give greater variety to the hay, and has proved very satisfactory.

Present price, postpaid, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb., bags extra.



Timothy

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

On lands that will grow Kentucky blue grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till snow flies.

Kentucky blue grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it, as the roots are thick and stout, and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As it takes a year or more to become well established, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use perennial rye grass, but a better mixture would be 25 lbs. Kentucky blue, 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 5 lbs. perennial rye grass, 5 lbs. meadow fescue or Randall grass and 3 lbs. red clover.

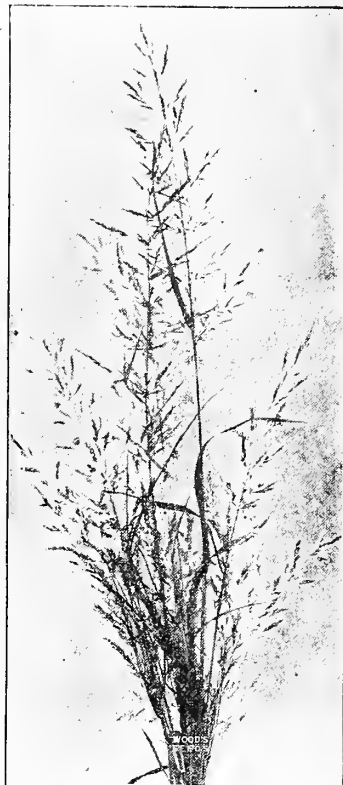
Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky blue grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year, and rarely needs reseeding. A thick, well set sod of Kentucky blue grass makes an ideal pasture, and for all lands adapted to its growth should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures.

Spring sowings of Kentucky blue grass should be made from the middle of February till the middle of April—the earlier the better to give it a good start before the weeds. Cover with a roller or brush; the roller affords the best possible covering for all fine grass seeds as it does not cover them too deep and assures a firm seed bed.

Our special grass and clover pasture mixtures described on page 70 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky blue grass.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.10; 10 lbs. \$5.95; 25 lbs. \$14.50; 50 lbs. \$28.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 60 cts.; 10-lb. lots 56 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 54 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 53 cts. per lb.



TIMOTHY The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass—A Peck Sows an Acre.

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammoniac. If sown with sapling clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

The common practice in the West of sowing timothy and red clover mixed is not recommended, as red clover ripens earlier than timothy and timothy is easily injured by early cutting and the hay shrinks in weight. The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

Meadow fescue or Randall grass, red top or herd's grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 8 lbs. timothy, 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low ground. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 10 lbs. timothy and 8 lbs. sapling clover.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb., bags extra.

BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda grass is as valuable to the South for grazing as Kentucky blue grass is to the North. It makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South, lasts for years, stands a long hot summer without injury, grows well in any soil that is not too wet, bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury, recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass has few equals. It has a distinct value in South Carolina and farther South, in the Gulf States and in the Mississippi Valley where it grows tall enough to cut for hay, and where crops varying from one to three tons are grown to the acre, the long season allowing two to three cuttings a year. Farther north, however, it is recommended for grazing, for growing on lands liable to wash, on galled places, railroad embankments, mill dams, etc., its matted roots binding the soil and preventing washing better than any other known grass.

If grown with burr clover, Japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, an all-the-year grazing may be had, the clover, grass and vetch coming on when Bermuda is dormant.

For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds, it makes a tough even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. To have an all-the-year green it should be grown mixed with perennial rye grass as Bermuda turns brown after frost.

Bermuda Grass Improves Land. Fine crops of cow-peas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sod that previously would not yield a profitable crop, proving that Bermuda grass besides being a valuable pasture grass is a soil improver as well, the matted growth of root-stocks adding to the soil an enormous quantity of vegetable matter.

To Eradicate. Bermuda grass will bear unlimited heat, drought and sunshine, but will not live when shaded by such crops as cow-peas, soy beans and velvet beans. If the sod is broken up in the fall, put in a grain crop and followed with one of these summer crops, there will be little or no Bermuda grass left. It may be killed by shallow plowing in the fall, exposing the roots so that they will freeze during the winter.

When to Sow. Delay sowing until the ground is thoroughly warm and sow only on well prepared land. The seeds are very fine, so it is useless to sow them on rough, cloddy, poorly prepared land. Sow broadcast, cover very lightly, not over half an inch deep, with a roller or light brush.

6 to 8 lbs. sows an acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.75; 50 lbs. \$22.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 43 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 42 cts. per lb., bags extra.

Sudan Grass

A Wonderful Quick Growing Summer Hay Grass

Yields two or more cuttings a season.
Makes a bigger and better crop than millet.
It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting.
Stock eat it up clean, blades, stalks and heads.
A wonderful summer catch crop for hay.
A sure hay crop in a dry season.
Ready to cut in about 45 days after first cutting.
It can be grown with cowpeas and soy beans.

Sudan Grass is as big a yielder as Johnson grass, but it has none of the latter's objectionable features, for Sudan grass can never become a pest, for it is an annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Its greatest value is for hay, which is palatable and well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan grass will give at least two, and where the growing season is long, four cuttings a season have been had. It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred stems growing from a single root. Four tons to the acre is not an exceptional yield; eight tons have been grown where the season allowed four cuttings. The quality of the hay is good, analysis showing that it is equal to timothy and superior to millet. It is also strongly drought resistant.

Sow it after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say after corn planting time. It may be sown either with a grain drill or in rows two feet apart, and cultivated like corn. When sown in rows it grows 6 to 7 feet high; when sown broadcast it grows 4 to 5 feet high. Grown broadcast, the hay is finer and rather better than when grown in rows. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest; yet there are few grasses so little injured by standing beyond the proper stage for cutting.

Sudan grass may be profitably grown with cowpeas and soy beans, as being of erect growth it supports the pea vines and makes the cutting easier and allows them to cure more quickly; the mixture will give a better balanced ration than either fed alone. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan grass. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 50 lbs. \$6.25, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb., bags extra.

RHODES, or EAST COAST GRASS

Rhodes grass is a perennial with very leafy slender erect stems 3 to 5 feet high and very long and narrow leaves. The second season it produces numerous runners, often 6 to 8 feet long, which take root at every joint, serving not only to spread the growth but to establish a constant succession of new plants, more vigorous and productive than the older plants. It makes a heavy yield of hay of excellent quality, as the stems are slender, very leafy and tender. The hay is easily cured, is relished by stock, and is eaten with practically no waste—an enthusiastic grower tells us his stock prefer it to alfalfa.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where it is principally grown, 5 to 7 cuttings usually can be made a season, only about five weeks being sufficient for the growth of a hay crop under favorable conditions, but it is better to make 3 to 5 cuttings during the summer and graze it during the winter.

The crop averages about a ton to the acre for each cutting. As the grass is very leafy and the stems tender, the hay is easily cured, retains its color well, and is highly nutritious. On lands suited to its growth and well supplied with moisture, eight tons or more to the acre are often cut in a single season.

Rhodes grass, when first introduced, was used principally for grazing, for which it is splendidly adapted, as it bears trampling well and recovers quickly after being eaten down.

Rhodes Grass Farther North. What is said above applies particularly to sections of high temperatures, for, although a perennial, Rhodes Grass will not stand a temperature below 15° to 18°; yet it has made splendid growth in Virginia, yielding two and three cuttings a season.

Soil. Rhodes grass stands drought well, its thick growth shading the land and conserving moisture, but the best growth is had on soils fairly moist, yet it will live and make some growth, during several months of drought; heavy soils give better returns than those that are light and sandy. It will grow on soils too alkaline for alfalfa, sugar cane, cotton and many other crops.

Culture. The seeds are very fine and light, and the young plants are tender until well rooted, so the top soil must be finely pulverized. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly, using a roller or plank drag to compact the soil and conserve all the moisture possible. Sow after frost is over.

12 to 15 lbs. will sow an acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$5.05; 25 lbs. \$12.25; 50 lbs. \$23.75; bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 47 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 44 cts. per lb., bags extra.



Sudan Grass.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J., and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y. New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo., and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan., and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Carpet Grass

Carpet Grass is fast proving itself one of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils, thriving far better than Bermuda grass; it thrives vigorously on any kind of soil if moisture conditions are favorable, even if the land is acid, and will furnish more grazing than Bermuda grass.

It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling; in fact, it thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed and trampling seems to improve it.

It does splendidly sown with Japan clover and burr clover, the combination with the latter giving an all-the-year pasture.

On public parks and golf courses it will make a thick leafy sod that improves with close cutting.

It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till midsummer 10 lbs. to the acre; on lawns and public parks heavier seeding is advisable. By mail postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.70; 10 lbs. \$5.15; 25 lbs. \$12.50; 50 lbs. \$24.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 46 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb.

Paspalum Dilatum, or Dallas Grass

Paspalum or Dallas grass in the far South makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass, but is recommended for general growing throughout the cotton sections where it may be cut twice a season, the second cutting being better than the first, and making green feed and hay of excellent quality. It increases rapidly from seeds and shoots out many suckers from the joints after the first cutting. It stands close grazing, in fact trampling and grazing seem really an advantage to it, and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, makes a continuous growth during warm weather, growing 3 to 5 feet high; has a long growing season, starting early in the spring and remaining fresh and green till frost. Below the frost line it is a valuable winter grazing grass. Sow from the middle of March till the middle of April; farther South it may be sown earlier; sow on well prepared land at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$4.05; 25 lbs. \$9.75; 50 lbs. \$18.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 34 cts. per lb.

Perennial Rye Grass

This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by trampling. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands too wet for timothy, lasting for several years.

It does specially well mixed with other pasture grasses. We recommend it to be sown with such grasses as crehard, tall meadow oat, Kentucky blue and hard fescue, as, making a quicker and more leafy growth, it gives a good "bite" before the other grasses are ready. In sections where Bermuda grass is depended on for grazing it is very advantageous to sow perennial rye grass on the Bermuda sod to furnish grazing during the season when Bermuda grass is dormant. Run a sharp tooth harrow over the Bermuda sod and reharrow after sowing to cover the seeds. In the far South where the lawns are of Bermuda grass, a sowing of perennial rye grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

Italian Rye Grass

Yields three or four cuttings a year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds; does better in damp situations than other grasses. Recommended principally for fall seeding. Full description in our Fall Catalogue. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$7.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

Hard Fescue

Recommended for sowing with other pasture grasses and on lands too dry, light and gravelly for other grasses; does well in shady situations; very hardy, standing extremes of cold and heat and long droughts. By mail postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$5.05; 25 lbs. \$12.25; 50 lbs. \$23.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots 47 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 44 cts. per lb.

Red Fescue

A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for sowing for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on poor, dry soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides, making a close sod. Recommended for poor lands intended for grazing and for sowing with other grazing grasses. Grows well in shaded places, makes a good lawn, especially for putting greens on golf courses. By mail postpaid, lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.60; 10 lbs. \$6.85; 25 lbs. \$17.25; 50 lbs. \$32.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 70 cts.; 10-lb. lots 65 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 63 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 62 cts. per lb.

Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils and on low grounds. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker foliage than even orchard and tall meadow oat grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought resistant.

It is especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is at its best after two or three years, and although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it whether green or dry. By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 50 lbs. \$14.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 29 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 27 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.

Sheep Fescue

Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing sheep fescue, for it will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rocky soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. It does not grow tall enough for hay, but in mixed pastures and on the unprofitable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. It also makes a good lawn grass, but as it grows in tufts, should be mixed with other grasses. By mail postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.70; 10 lbs. \$5.15; 25 lbs. \$12.50; 50 lbs. \$24.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 46 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 45 cts. per lb.



Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

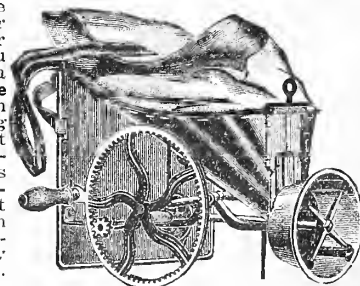
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To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

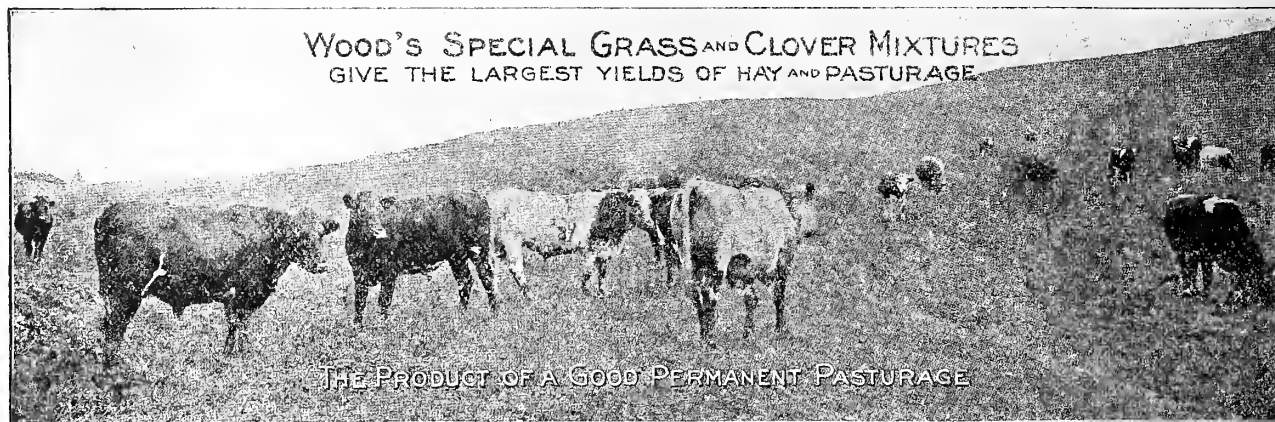
Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

You will never know the real value of a seed sower until you have used one, or until you have a field you might have finished before a rain if you had one. The Cahoon sows 4 to 6 acres an hour at an ordinary walking gait all kinds of seeds that will flow, and will do it quicker and more evenly than is possible by hand. By following the simple directions sent with each seeder any one can sow better than an old experienced sower can sow by hand. By mail postpaid, \$5.85. Not prepaid, \$5.50.



Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

SOW THEM FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS



WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

It is a well-established fact that mixtures containing a number of grasses produce greater yields than if only one or even two grasses are sown. This is demonstrated in nature, for in every old, established pasture you will find many different grasses, each supplying food at its proper season. Beal, in his well-known book, "Grasses of North America," says: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground more completely than one sort and help keep out the weeds." Another eminent authority on grasses writes: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop, if sown with several kinds of grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed it is a well-established fact that a mixture of only two or three grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of varieties together." Grasses differ in their manner of growth, some growing in

tufts and require other grasses to fill in; they differ in the season when each reaches perfection; they differ in the kinds of soils on which they do best. It is, therefore, necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the character and requirements of each grass in order to make up grass mixtures in proper proportions, suited to different soils, for different purposes and that will give maximum yields of hay or pasturage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES are made up from grasses in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; in those for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are composed of grasses and clovers best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended, and in such proportions as experience has proved will produce the best results.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

MIXTURE NO. 1 — For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Clover	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 2 — For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
White Clover	Red Fescue
Alfalfa	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 3 — For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Red Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa
Italian Rye Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 4 — For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hard Fescue

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 5 — For wet bottom land

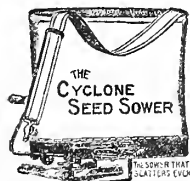
Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Italian Rye Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	White Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

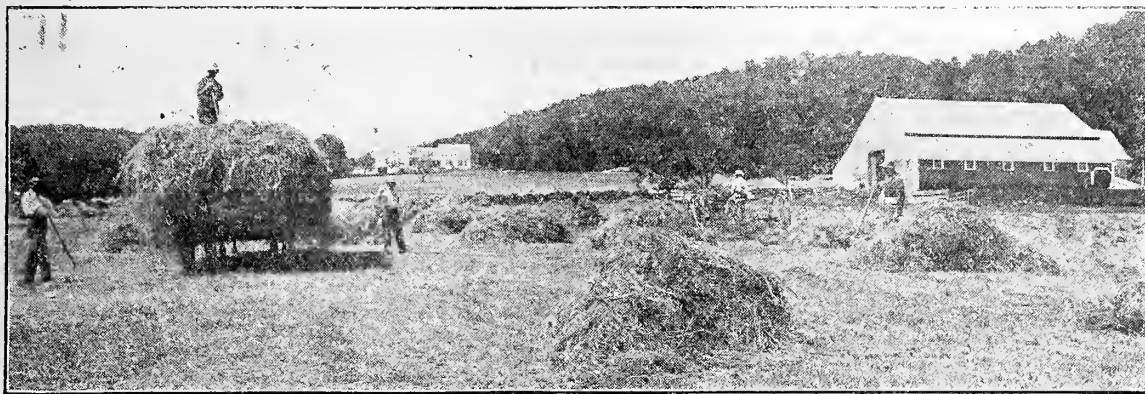
By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25.
Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER



The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.40. Not prepaid, \$2.25.



HAY MIXTURES

Will also make splendid pasturage.

Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

MIXTURE NO. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Red Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	Alfalfa
	Timothy

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa
Red Fescue	Italian Rye Grass

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

Wood's Fair Green Mixture

For the College Campus, Public Square, Baseball Parks, Etc.

Athletic grounds require grasses that will not only form a smooth, thick turf, but they must be grasses that will stand a great deal of rough usage; they must give a good playing surface throughout the year, especially during the summer. For this purpose repeated tests have proved that on public playgrounds, baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, the fair green of golf courses, the college campus and school grounds, a mixture which has Bermuda Grass for its base is best adapted.

In the South no grass stands more abuse, is more drought-resistant than Bermuda Grass and none make a better summer lawn, but with it other grasses must be sown to have an all-the-year green growth. Our long experience enables us to offer a mixture splendidly adapted to meet these requirements.

By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.65; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 50 lbs. \$16.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots 33 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 31 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 30 cts. per lb.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers on putting greens which require a strong, durable turf that will maintain a rich green the whole year round. This mixture is equally well adapted for tennis courts and for general lawn making.

By mail postpaid lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.35; 25 lbs. \$13.00; 50 lbs. \$25.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 55 cts.; 10-lb. lots 50 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 48 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 47 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Alfalfa
	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

MIXTURE NO. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Sheep Fescue

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 32 cts.; 10-lb. lots 28 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 26 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 25 cts. per lb.

Southern Pasture Mixture

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

There are many sections in the South where the climate is not suited for the successful growing of most grasses and where the soils are too light or too sandy to yield a profitable growth. For these sections we have prepared a special mixture composed of carpet grass, Bermuda grass, paspalum or Dallas grass, Japan clover, white clover, alsike clover, red top or herd's grass, meadow fescue and sheep fescue—the quantity of each is in the right proportion to make a well balanced mixture. The first four are the principal varieties and will eventually take possession of the pasture and are all admirably adapted for pasturage on light soils; smaller quantities of the other grasses and clovers are put into the mixture to give a quick growth and early grazing. For the Coastal Plain section along the Seaboard and Gulf this mixture will give a pasture that will last for years, will stand close grazing and heavy trampling, and will withstand drought. By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$4.05; 25 lbs. \$9.75; 50 lbs. \$18.75.

Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 10-lb. lots 37 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 34 cts. per lb.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds

To Make a Lawn

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years, and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation **before the seeds are sown**. Several weeks before sowing dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps, apply either Sheep Manure or Lawn Enricher, and rake the top soil; at intervals of ten days or two weeks rake the surface to destroy the weeds, and before sowing have the surface as fine as a rake will make it. Sow half the seeds, then sow the other half at right angles to the first sowing—this gives an even distribution. After sowing, rake **lightly** so as not to cover the seeds too deep—covering with a roller is better—small seeds cannot germinate if planted too deep; an eighth of an inch is about right. Do not put stable manure on your lawn, as it adds to the many weeds already in the soil, and if not well broken up the lumps of manure will smother the young grass.

Weeds and Coarse Grass spring up naturally in all soils. After a soaking rain these can easily be pulled out and a few seeds scattered over the lawn to fill in the bare spots.

Write for circular, "Special Grasses for Lawns and Golf Courses."

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 400 square feet; 60 to 75 lbs. sow an acre.

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.25; 50 lbs. \$21.75.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.40; 25 lbs. \$10.50; 50 lbs. \$20.50; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 35 to 40 lbs. sow one acre.

This mixture is the result of a close and intimate study of grasses suited to lawn making and such as are adapted to Southern soils and climate. Every grass suitable for lawn making will not stand the extreme heat and drought so often experienced in the South, so in selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. This mixture also contains Bermuda grass, one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures do not contain this grass unless it is especially ordered. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.15; 25 lbs. \$10.00; 50 lbs. \$19.25.**

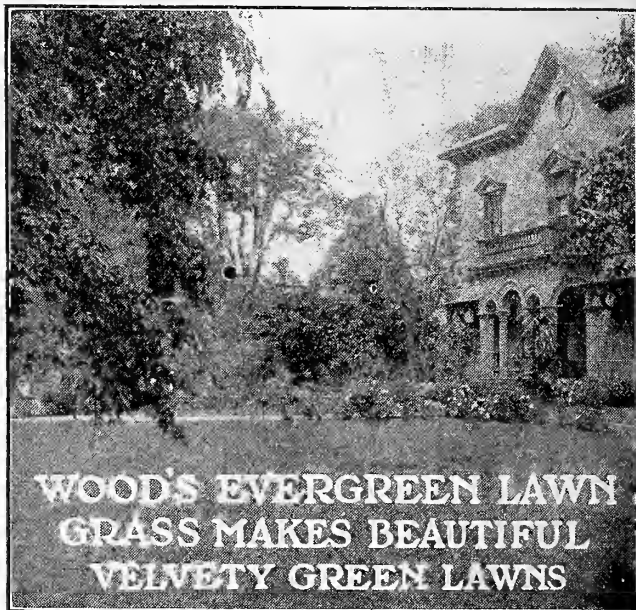
Not prepaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.80; 25 lbs. \$9.25; 50 lbs. \$18.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

Permanent Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre.

Is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care cannot be given. This mixture will stand dry, hot weather better than the finer lawn grasses. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$4.05; 25 lbs. \$9.75; 50 lbs. \$18.75.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.70; 25 lbs. \$9.00; 50 lbs. \$17.50; 100 lbs. \$34.00.



WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS MAKES BEAUTIFUL VELVETY GREEN LAWNS

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted to growing under trees and in shady places where it is difficult to get other grasses to grow. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.75; 50 lbs. \$22.75.**

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 25 lbs. \$11.00; 50 lbs. \$21.50; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

White Clover for Lawns

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.55.

Not prepaid, 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.20.

Wood's High Grade Sheep Manure

A pure natural manure that will give quick results on lawns, roses and pot plants. It is a well balanced plant food that will promote a rapid and steady growth. It is dried and pulverized, clean and easily handled, no weeds, straw and refuse. Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing 10 lbs. to 200 square feet. **Not prepaid, 25 lb. bag 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$1.50; 100-lb. bag \$2.80; 500 lbs. \$13.00; ton \$48.00.**

Wood's Lawn Enricher

Wood's Lawn Enricher is specially made for lawns and contains all the plant food necessary to sustain a strong, healthy, luxuriant growth. Apply it generously when making the lawn, and every spring and fall give the lawn a top dressing so that the grass will be invigorated and be better able to withstand heat of summer and freezes of winter.

When making a new lawn apply 10 lbs. to 500 square feet, 800 lbs. to the acre, and work it into the soil a few days before sowing the seeds. As a top dressing for old lawns, apply half the above quantity. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.**

Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 25 lbs. 80 cts.; 100 lbs. \$2.50; 200 lbs. \$4.75; ton \$45.00.

Wood's Famous Ensilage Corns

PAMUNKEY ENSILAGE CORN GROWN WITH SOJA BEANS FOR ENSILAGE



Eureka Ensilage

Eureka is a double purpose corn, for aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 12 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk. The ears frequently over 12 inches, and like all corns that bear more than one ear to the stalk, should be grown on good lands. We recommend it for bottom lands and low grounds. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75. Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Red Cob Ensilage

A white-grained variety that matures earlier than the other ensilage corns. The stalks are large and leafy and sucker freely though our other ensilage corns seem to be gradually superseding it, even in the Middle West, where it has long been a favorite. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75. Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices. To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices. To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

As silo fillers our Virginia Ensilage Corns, bred especially for ensilage purposes, are extending their reputation among dairymen and stockmen in all parts of the country. They make the height of stalk and abundance of blade that insure an immense tonnage.

OUR ENSILAGE CORNS IN NEW JERSEY

Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons,
Richmond, Va.

Oct. 21, 1921.

Gentlemen:

In compliance with your request of recent date, we would say that we are now in a position to give you the results of the Ensilage Variety Corn Test for this year.

I am enclosing a list showing the different varieties and yields which I think will be of interest to you.

Thanking you for the seeds you furnished and for your co-operation, we are,

Yours very truly,

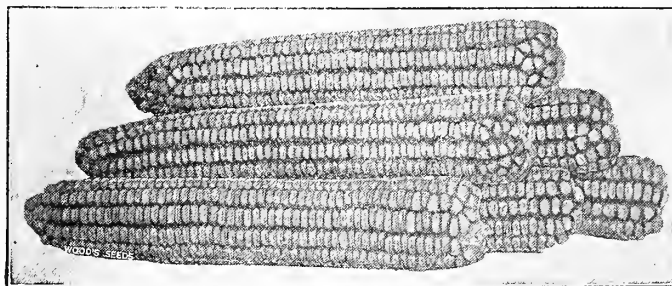
STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS,
Dr. David F. Weeks, Superintendent.

VARIETY	Yield Per Acre
Wood's Pamunkey	48,900 lbs.
Wood's Virginia	47,700 lbs.
Southern White	46,400 lbs.
White Dent	43,200 lbs.
Eureka	41,500 lbs.
Long's Champion	41,400 lbs.
Reid's Yellow Dent	41,400 lbs.
Lancaster Surecrop	40,400 lbs.
White Cap Yellow Dent	36,100 lbs.
Sweepstakes	30,600 lbs.

Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage

Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, size and thickness of foliage, as well as size and number of ears. It is of strong and vigorous growth, attaining a height of 13 to 15 feet, yields an unusually heavy growth of fodder and usually bears two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. In tonnage of ensilage we do not believe it can be surpassed. It is a real silo filler, as proved by reports from dairymen and stockmen in every section of the country. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.25; bushel \$4.25.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00.



Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn.

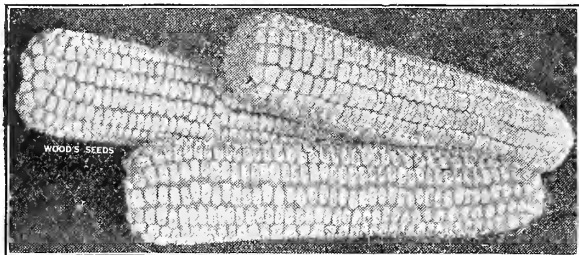
Wood's Virginia Ensilage

This continues to be one of the most satisfactory ensilage corns, making a large growth of broad, thick, succulent fodder. The discriminating dairymen of the North and Middle West recognize its merits as a silo filler and plant it in increasing quantities each season. At a low cost it will yield an immense amount of succulent fodder for feeding either in the green state or as ensilage. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 70 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.20; bushel \$2.25.

WHITE CORNS

THE AVERAGE CORN YIELD for the entire United States has never been more than 28 bushels to the acre. This yield can be more than doubled by planting only well-selected seeds. For your planting stock, don't depend on ears picked from the corn crib, but plant corn that is grown from field selected ears.



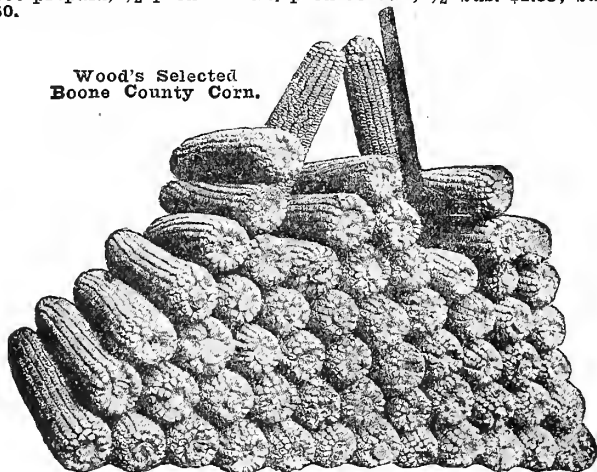
Blount's Prolific Corn.

Blount's Prolific

Starting with a corn yielding two ears to the stalk, Professor Blount by selection and breeding has produced a corn that comes early, makes enough growth of stalk and leaf to entitle it to a place among ensilage corns, and is a real prolific. Two of the Southern experiment stations class it among the largest yielders in their tests. Its early maturity adapts it particularly well for late planting. Unlike many common corns that are of a soft and spongy nature, Blount's Prolific is hard and flinty, and makes the very finest meal. The grains are of medium width and depth. A good yielder, and being a flinty corn is a good keeper. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Wood's Selected Boone County Corn.



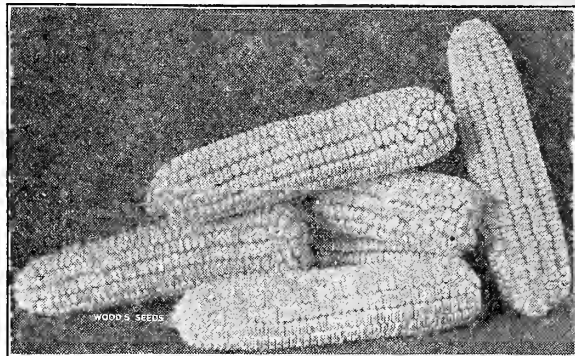
Wood's Selected Boone County

There is probably no one white corn as extensively planted as Boone County. It has had unusual care in breeding and selection, and is recognized as one of the biggest yielders and has taken numerous prizes at State and county fairs for the best ears.

Starting with a few of the best ears that could be had, these were planted in a seed plot isolated from other corns. This seed plot is maintained from year to year and only about twenty of the very finest ears are selected for planting in the next season's seed plot. These ears must be of good size, the right shape, filled out at the tip and butt, conform to a single type, and be of high germination; if any fail to come up to requirements in a single particular they are discarded. This method of seed selection has given better and better corn from year to year, until perfection is well nigh obtained.

By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.



Biggs' Seven Ear Corn.

Biggs' Seven Ear

Mr. Biggs, the originator, says: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn, and believe it is the best corn I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and a third barrels to the acre; have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, and often have made fifteen, but never less than fifteen." The ears, although of good average size, do not compare in size with the big-eared varieties, yet in bushels to the acre it will outyield most of the larger-eared corns. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; ½ bus. \$2.25; bushel \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.60.

Cocke's Prolific

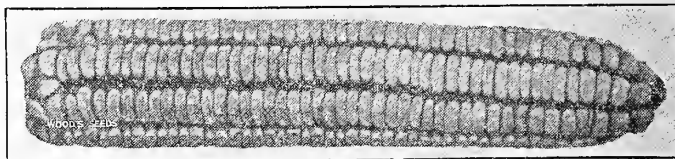
On good land, especially on river low grounds, Cocke's Prolific may be relied upon to produce from two to four good ears to the stalk. An average of 105 bushels to the acre was grown on fifteen acres of James River low grounds. It is a real prolific. The ears are of good average size, the grains are white and flinty, just the corn for meal and hominy. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Old Virginia Shoe Peg

A quick, vigorous grower that will give good returns on light sandy, loamy land, making at least one, sometimes two, good ears to the stalk. The grains are deep, as the name Shoe Peg indicates, and the cob medium small. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.



Hickory King Corn.

Hickory King

The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called the Poor Man's Corn because it can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land; on good land it bears two ears to the stalk. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

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To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo., and Wis., add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan., and Neb., add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

Mosby's Prolific

Mosbys' Prolific can generally be depended upon to yield two or more good sized ears to the stalk. The cob is small to medium sized; grows 12 to 14 feet high; makes a good growth of fodder and carries the ears well up on the stalk. It is particularly well adapted to Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas, and Eastern and Southern Georgia. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75. Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50.

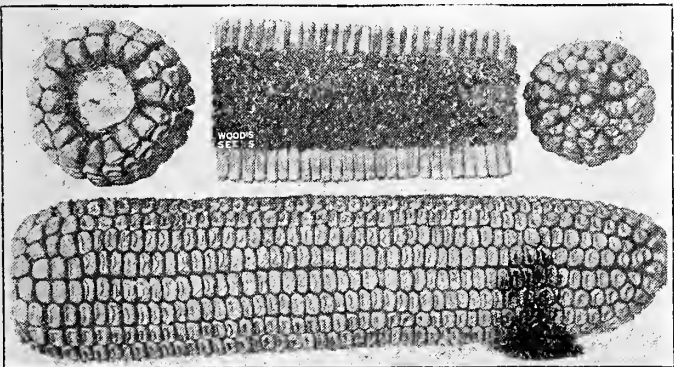
Improved Virginia White Dent

For generations Virginia White Dent has been the reliable old stand-by with Southern corn growers, and its merits are generally recognized. It makes a single ear to the stalk, but they are long and heavy; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium sized cob. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75. Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50.

Paymaster

The grains are wide and deep, the cob small; this means an unusual proportion of grain to the ear, and the number of ears to the stalk assures a maximum yield to the acre. It makes a short, stocky stalk with strong roots, and will not blow down easily. Its early maturity adapts it splendidly for late planting. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75. Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50.

Yellow Corns



Wood's Prize-Winning Gold Standard

A CORN WITH A RECORD

For the first time in the history of the Virginia State Fair a yellow corn won the sweepstakes for the best ten ears of either white or yellow corn. Gold Standard did it.

Gold Standard won the sweepstakes and blue ribbon for the best ten ears of yellow corn at the Fauquier County Fair. At the Prince William County Fair, Gold Standard won the blue ribbon for the best yellow corn.

All these prize-winners were grown from WOOD'S SEEDS.

The illustration above was reproduced from a photograph and shows better than a detailed description the big ears with tips and butts completely filled—every bit of space on the cob is covered with corn with no waste space between the rows. The stalks average about nine feet high, are good and stout with an ample growth of fodder and yield from one to two big ears to the stalk. The grains are deep, bright yellow; the cob is medium sized. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bus. \$2.75.

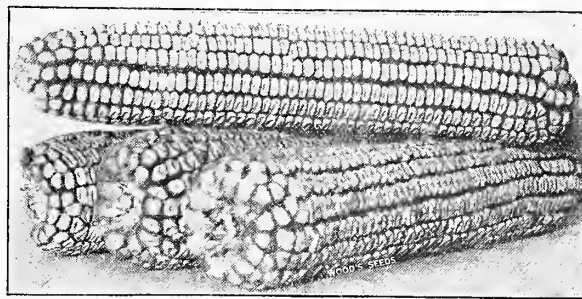
Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.



Improved Southern Snowflake

The ears are large, the grains deep, it matures in about a hundred days, and it nearly always carries two ears to the stalk. If necessary to replant in your field of late corn, use Snowflake. For growing on poor, thin land that will not bring the larger-stalked corns, for late planting, for replanting, and for roasting ears, Snowflake "fills the bill." No corn will make better meal and for roasting ears no field variety can equal it. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bus. \$2.75.

Reid's Yellow Dent

A big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. The grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one to two ears to the stalk. By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50.

Improved Leaming

Leaming does not make a large growth of either stalk or fodder, all the vigor of the plant going to make corn, making generally two big ears to the stalk with rarely a barren stalk. It does well on all soils, but prefers light to medium soils. The grain is wedge-shaped and covers the entire cob. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bus. \$2.50.

Virginia Yellow Dent

Gives satisfactory yields on practically all soils, generally making one to two ears to the stalk. Early and a good yielder. By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Improved Golden Dent

A corn of outstanding prominence, and for a generation the most generally planted yellow variety. It makes a beautiful ear,

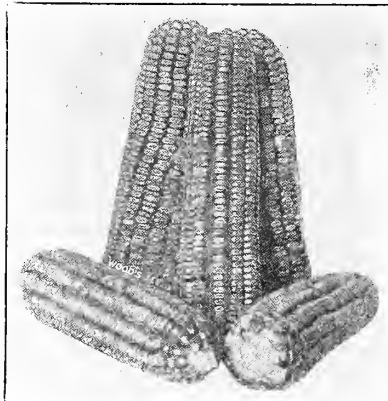
and whether on the cob or shelled no yellow corn is more attractive.

The grains are deep, medium wide and firmly set on a small cob. The shuck is close and completely protects the tip against adverse weather.

We have known it to be under water for a day and come out perfectly sound. Makes one to two ears to the stalk.

By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$4.00.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.



Oats

The Selection of a Variety

The oat is a cool season plant and requires early planting. If you can get them in early, the Virginia Gray Winter and Red Rust-Proof are recommended; if you cannot get them in before March 1st to 15th, the earlier kinds, like Fulghum, Burt and Swedish Select will no doubt give better results on account of their earlier maturity.

Oat Soils and Fertilizer

Oats will produce well on poorer soils than other grains, but poor soils should have an application of 200 to 300 pounds acid phosphate per acre. This has been found profitable, whereas the use of a complete and more expensive fertilizer would not increase the crop sufficiently to show a profit on cost.

Fulghum Oats

The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof varieties; they are certainly one of the earliest, being about two weeks earlier than the Appler. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to the wide popularity it has attained. We have reports of crops that yielded from 70 to 90 bushels to the acre, a yield that any other oat will find it hard to beat. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about 3 feet high; the length of straw is well worth considering if the oats are to be cut for hay. By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.05; bushel \$1.95, bags included.

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bus. 65 cts.; bushel \$1.20.

Swedish Select Oats

Those who prefer a white oat for spring seeding will make no mistake in sowing Swedish Select. One of the State experiment stations reports in a test, covering several years an average yield of slightly more than ten bushels to the acre over other varieties tested, and that the proportion of kernel to the whole grain averaged about 75 per cent. It has given especially good crops on light soils without any tendency to lodge, yet the straw is not large in proportion to the grain, which is large, thick and plump. Planters use such expressions as "The most satisfactory of all oats"; "Would not plant any other," and "Made a splendid yield," when they have occasion to write us about Swedish Select. During all the years that we have handled these oats the reports that have come to us from growers have told of decidedly satisfactory crops. By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.90, bags included.

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bus. 60 cts.; bushel \$1.15.

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

If you have not seeded your oats by the first part of March, the Burt is a safe oat to plant, for in the hands of thousands of successful farmers it has proved its value as a good cropper and can generally be depended upon to mature in time to escape injury from heat. It makes a good growth of straw, is an abundant yielder of bright, clean, heavy grain, is free from rust, and what is of equal importance when plantings are late, it is of early maturity. Early plantings can be cut in time to put the same land in corn, peanuts, cowpeas, millet or other summer crops. The Burt is a prime favorite for growing on the light sandy soils of the coast sections of the South Atlantic States, where the results have been uniformly good. The grains somewhat resemble the Red Rust-Proof, except that it is a little lighter in color. By mail postpaid, peck 55 cts.; ½ bushel 90 cts.; bushel \$1.70.

Not prepaid, peck 30 cts.; ½ bus. 50 cts.; bushel 95 cts.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats

Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Virginia Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold; at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station they proved the hardiest of all the varieties in their test. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield; one of the agricultural experiment stations reports that they stool more than any oat tested; their strong turfing and stooling characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes. They have the further advantage of weight, for no other oat will weigh as much to the measured bushel; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 pounds to the bushel. We have never seen wild onions in spring-sown Winter Oats, and on this account they always bring good prices for fall seeding. Be sure your spring seeding is done early, say by March 1st. By mail postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.05; bushel \$1.95, bags included.

Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bus. 65 cts.; bushel \$1.20.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States the Red Rust-Proof Oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light, sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. These oats we procure direct from the growers, after which they are thoroughly re-cleaned to remove light grains and all foreign matter and bring them up to our standard in point of quality. By mail postpaid, peck 55 cts.; ½ bus. 90 cts.; bushel \$1.70.

Not prepaid, peck 30 cts.; ½ bus. 50 cts.; bushel 95 cts.

White Spring Oats

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West, and is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are preferable, both as to yield and reliability. By mail postpaid, peck 55 cts.; ½ bus. 85 cts.; bushel \$1.55, bags included. Not prepaid, peck 30 cts.; ½ bus. 45 cts.; bushel 80 cts..

Formalin Prevents Smut

Smut in oats does serious damage when allowed to develop; it not only reduces the yield, but it lowers the market value of your crop. It can be easily prevented by treating your oats with Formalin before planting.

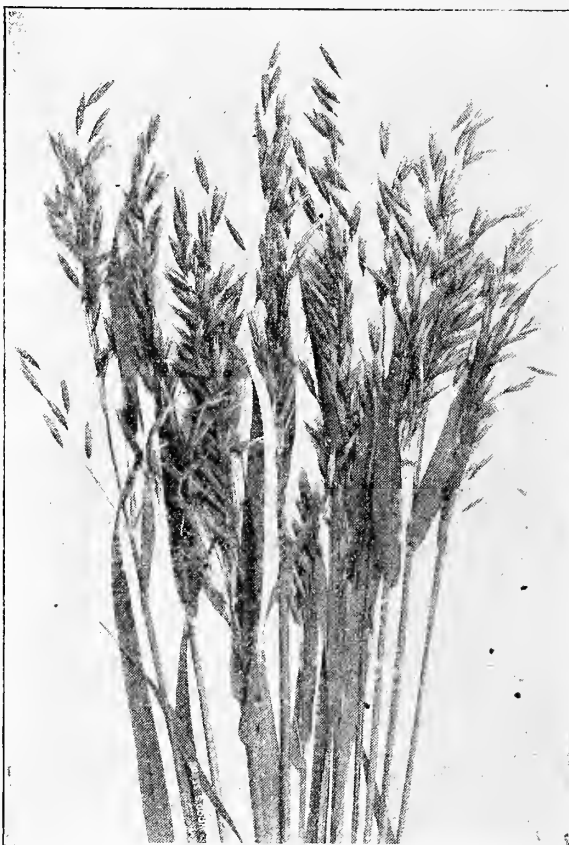
Spread the oats thinly on the barn floor and with a hand sprayer (see page 55) spray the oats with Formalin mixed with an equal quantity of water; shovel the grain till thoroughly mixed and cover with bagging for 4 hours; it is then ready to plant.

Price by express, ½ pint 45 cts.; 1 pint (1¼ lbs.) 80 cts.; quart \$1.40; 2 quarts \$2.50. Formalin cannot be sent by mail.

Wood's Spring Pasture Mixture

A mixture of spring barley, rye, oats, vetch and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring and early summer pasture that will give an abundance of grazing before the grass and clover pastures are ready. It makes a quick growth, is relished by all kinds of stock, and comes in before the natural pasture grasses have made sufficient growth to furnish grazing. Sow 2 to 3 bushels to the acre in January, February or March, the earlier the better. By mail postpaid, peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.25; bushel \$2.30.

Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; ½ bus. 75 cts.; bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.40; 5 bushel lots \$1.35 per bushel.



Vetch

VETCH is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver. It grows surprisingly well on poor land. It reseeds itself and produces a heavy volunteer crop the next season.
It increases the milk flow.
It saves on the fertilizer bill.
Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it.
It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay.

The growing of vetch in the South is growing rapidly, as its merits and value are becoming better known and more appreciated. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South. It makes an excellent substitute for clover on lands that will not grow clover.

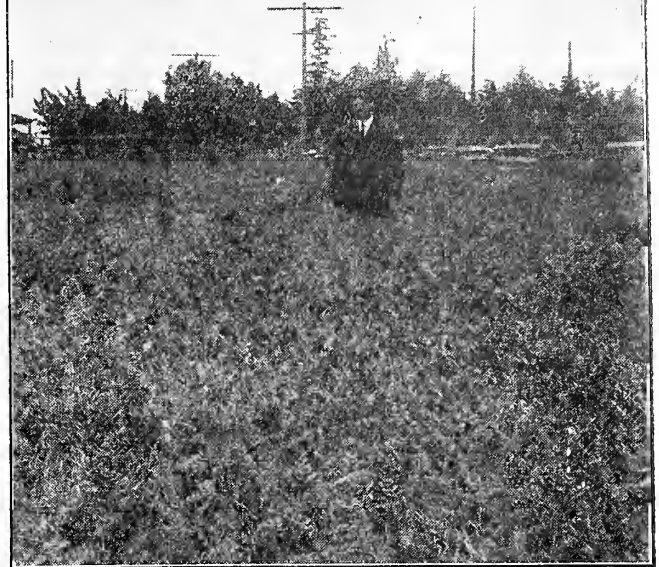
For Feeding and Grazing It is eaten with relish by all kinds of stock, and its fattening properties are of a high order—analysis shows that it contains 17 per cent of protein. It furnishes splendid grazing, and if not grazed too long, will produce a heavy crop of hay. It should be cut soon after the first pods appear—at this stage its feeding value is greatest. All who are interested in an increased milk production and the fattening of stock will be well pleased with vetch.

For Honey—While vetch is in bloom bees make more than double or as much honey as at any other time in the year. At this time 25 to 50 pounds of honey is obtained from each stand of bees. Vetch honey is white and clear and of excellent quality.

Fertilizing Value—Farmers' Bulletin No. 529, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "A ton of hairy vetch hay contains about 50 pounds of nitrogen, while the roots and stubble, including the nodules, contain approximately one-fourth as much more. This makes a total yield of 62½ pounds, which is equal to the nitrogen in 417 pounds of nitrate of soda. Besides nitrogen, vetch furnishes organic matter which is valuable in improving the physical condition of the soil and in making available the mineral elements (potash and phosphoric acid) of plant food in the soil."

Spring Vetch—Not as hardy as Hairy or Sand Vetch, but will not winter kill unless the thermometer falls below 15 degrees above zero. It is adapted to all the purposes for which Hairy Vetch is recommended, but it requires better soil and is not as resistant to drought and cold. Where conditions are favorable the yield is equally as large as Hairy Vetch. By mail postpaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$5.00, bags included. Not prepaid, 1b. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 7½ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 6½ cts. per lb., bags extra.

FIELD OF HAIRY OR WINTER VETCH



Hairy or Sand Vetch—The hardest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Resows itself, coming year after year from a single sowing. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land, and will stand extremes of drought, heat and cold. The yield of hay is really wonderful, as many as twenty long vines growing from a single root. It may also be sown in the fall to make hay about the end of May, for an excellent pasture or to prevent the leaching of plant food by the winter rains. It never winter kills. By mail postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$8.25, bags included. Not prepaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb., bags extra.

Sow as early as the weather will allow, 20 lbs. to the acre, with 1 to 1½ bushels Rust-Proof Oats to hold the vines off the ground and make the cutting easier.

Inoculate this Seed with **FARMOGERM**

BARLEY

Barley can be grown under a wider range of soils and climatic conditions than any other cereal, adapting itself to the conditions under which it is grown, but do not plant it on moist land. In the South, particularly those sections where grasses are not a success, spring sowings of barley are principally for grazing.

Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. Put it in with a grain drill or with either a Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower or Cyclone Seed Sower.

SPRING BARLEY. A beardless variety that has been successfully grown in the South, making a quick-growing nutritious green feed and hay crop as well as a grain crop. By mail postpaid, peck, 75 cts.; ½ bushel, \$1.30; bushel, \$2.45. Not prepaid, peck 40 cts.; ½ bus. 75 cts.; bushel \$1.40.



BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is the poor land crop, preferring light soils, but grows well on nearly all soils that are not too rich. No grain crop can be grown in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. No crop is easier to grow; it is a good soil improver; a splendid summer cover crop for orchards, bees that feed on buckwheat blooms give an increased production of honey; it is a most excellent late summer catch crop, requiring but little preparation and labor; it is fine for smothering weeds on lands to be put into grass in the fall, and buckwheat flour makes the most delicious cakes.

As the grains will not form in hot weather, sowings should be deferred until eight or ten weeks before frost. Sow one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with a grain drill.

JAPANESE.—A week earlier and larger-grained than Silver Hull. A good yielder. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bushel, \$1.65; bushel \$3.00, bags included. Not prepaid, ½ peck 35 cts.; peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.05; bushel \$1.95.

SILVER HULL.—Makes pure white flour; has a plump, full berry and very thin hull. By mail postpaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck 95 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.65; bushel \$3.00, bags included. Not prepaid, ½ peck 35 cts.; peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.05; bushel \$1.95.

Postpaid Prices

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 20 per pound to postpaid prices. To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices. To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Wood's Seed Potatoes

Caution

A potato is either sound, shrivelled or rotten. Every sound potato will grow if conditions are favorable, but every apparently sound potato is not fit for planting. Potatoes are subject to disease that may cause serious loss and disappointment, and care and good judgment must be exercised in selecting planting stock. A good rule is to plant none but potatoes grown expressly for planting purposes and that have been thoroughly inspected.

Culture

Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant four inches deep, 15 inches apart in three-foot rows; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the early crop of weeds and break the crust. If fertilizer is used, apply it either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

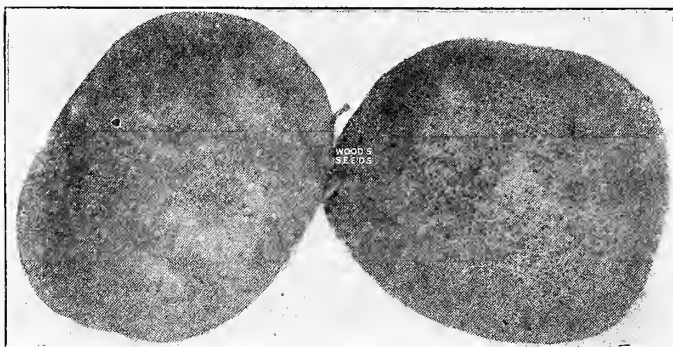
Insects and Disease

As soon as the potato bug appears apply arsenate of lead, Bug Death, Paris Green, arsenate of calcium, or Slug Shot—all of them will kill the bug—and repeat the application as often as necessary.

Results From Spraying

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture conducted a five year test to determine the value of spraying potatoes. When sprayed with Bordeaux mixture alone the crop increased in every test—in one year the increased production was 67 per cent. When sprayed with Bordeaux mixture with a poison added the increase in the crop averaged 51 per cent, one year the crop being doubled. Bordeaux mixture prevents blight and invigorates the plants.

For description of Bordeaux mixture, insecticides and sprayers for applying them, see pages 54 and 55.



Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

IRISH COBBLER

Even the Early Rose at the high tide of its wonderful popularity was never more in demand than the Irish Cobbler is today—we believe we are safe in saying that 75 per cent of all the extra early potatoes planted today are Cobblers. Its popularity is based principally on its extreme earliness—it is ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose—but is also based on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and you rarely see a knotty Cobbler for they are generally plump, handsome potatoes with smooth skin. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, have strong, well-developed eyes; the flesh is pure white and cooks dry and mealy. A first class potato in every respect, thoroughly dependable and well worth a place in every garden.

Our stock of Cobblers, both Maine and Second Crop, are grown and selected especially for planting purposes and carefully inspected before being shipped out.

MAINE-GROWN COBBLERS.—By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.10; bushel \$3.90, bags included. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.40; bushel \$2.60; bag (10 pecks) \$6.00.

SECOND CROP COBBLERS. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.30; bushel \$4.30, bags included. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.60; bushel \$3.00; bag (10 pecks) \$7.00.

Second Crop Potatoes

These are Virginia grown and a second crop from selected Maine grown potatoes. Among the largest commercial growers in the South they are preferred even to the best Maine grown stocks, producing larger yields and potatoes of better quality. They average smaller than Maine and Northern grown potatoes, and as they plant further cost less per acre.

Maine-Grown Potatoes

In no State has as much attention been given to the selection and growing of potatoes for planting. We handle the best the State produces and can recommend them as thoroughly satisfactory.

Northern-Grown Potatoes

These are grown principally in New York State or Michigan by competent potato growers and are thoroughly inspected.

Prices Fluctuate

The prices quoted are as we expect them to be, but prices fluctuate. Current prices will be quoted in our Crop Special or will be quoted on receipt of your request stating variety and quantity wanted. However, you can send us your order with the assurance that it will be filled at the lowest price at the time the order is received.

Potatoes for June and July Planting

Every year we carry in cold storage large quantities of all the leading varieties so as to have them in sound, vigorous and unsprouted condition for June and July planting. They should be spread out a few days before planting and if cut, should be covered with plaster or road dust to prevent bleeding in case the ground is hot and dry.

RED BLISS, or BLISS TRIUMPH

To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste, a fine yielder and makes a very handsome potato. Where the Red Bliss is known and its merits appreciated it is in general demand. Many of the potatoes sold as new Bermuda potatoes are Second Crop Red Bliss.

MAINE - GROWN

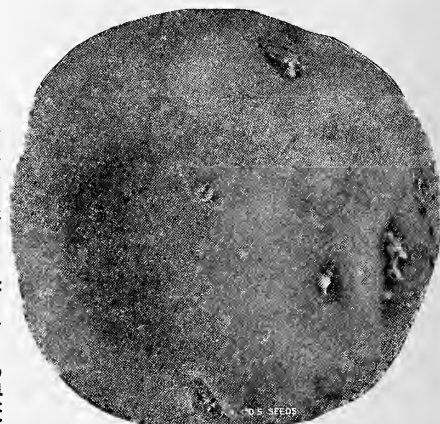
RED BLISS. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$4.00, bags included.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.70; bag (10 pecks) \$6.25.

SECOND CROP RED

BLISS. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.40; bushel \$4.50, bags included.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.70; bushel \$3.20; bag (10 pecks) \$7.50.



Red Bliss, or Bliss Triumph.

Prevent Scab and Fungus

Before cutting the potatoes put them into a burlap bag and immerse them $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours in a solution of 1 pint formalin to 30 gallons water. Allow them to dry before cutting.

FORMALIN.— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 45 cts.; pint ($1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.) 80 cts.; qt. \$1.40; 2 qts. \$2.50. Formalin cannot be sent by mail.

Sprayers, Dusters and Insecticides.

On pages 54 and 55 we offer a complete line of sprayers and dusters to suit both the large and small potato planter and insecticides to combat all insect pests.

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To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Early Rose**Northern Grown**

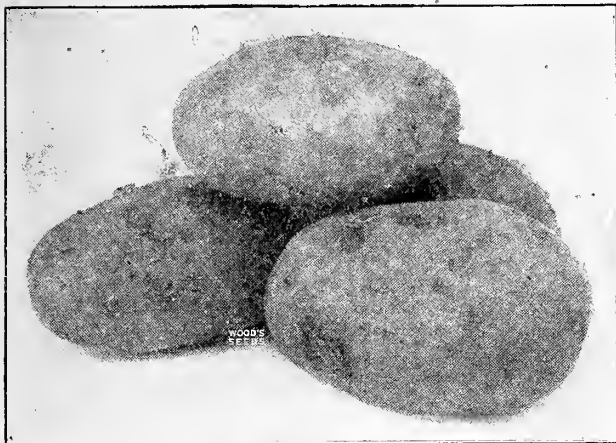
—After more than a generation of unparalleled popularity, Early Rose is still in demand. Not as early as Irish Cobbler and Red Bliss, but quite early, a good yielder and a good general purpose potato. It supplies the demand for a longer potato than Cobbler and Bliss and still holds all the good qualities that for many years made it the leading variety. Early Rose meets every requirement of the gardener who does not grow for the very earliest market; in quality it is as good as ever. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.90; bushel \$3.50.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.20; bushel \$2.20; bag (10 pecks) \$5.00.

Spaulding No. 4 Rose**NORTHERN GROWN**

—The tubers are shorter, thicker and larger than Early Rose and have that attractive pinkish skin so much preferred by many growers. Although a little later than Early Rose it has the advantage of having a better shape, averages larger, makes fewer small potatoes, is a better yielder, and if to be grown for shipping its carrying qualities and attractive shape and appearance commend it highly. The flesh is white both raw and when cooked; very mealy and dry and keeps well. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.90; bushel \$3.50. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.20; bushel \$2.20; bag (10 pecks) \$5.00.

Late Potatoes

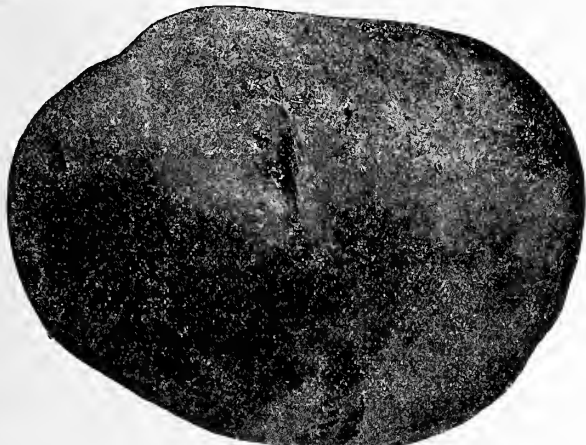


Green Mountain Potatoes.

Green Mountain**NORTHERN GROWN**

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin. The tubers generally run uniformly large with very few small potatoes, especially if grown on good ground. Medium late in maturity; not susceptible to disease; a uniform producer and of the finest table quality. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.90; bushel \$3.50.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.20; bushel \$2.20; bag (10 pecks) \$5.00.



Lookout Mountain Potato.

Lookout Mountain

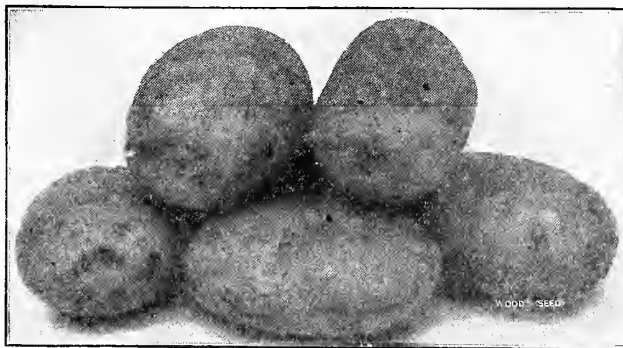
—The wide popularity of Lookout Mountain is due to its heat and drought resistant quality which enables it to withstand a hot and dry season and yet make a satisfactory crop during the cooler weather of the fall. Among late potatoes there is probably no variety that is a surer cropper than Lookout Mountain and the potatoes are generally of good size, smooth, oval in shape with white skin. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.40. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.15; bushel \$2.10; bag (10 pecks) \$4.75.

Rural New Yorker No. 2**NORTHERN GROWN**

—A standard medium late potato that can be relied upon to produce uniformly good crops. The potatoes are white, oblong, inclining to oval in shape, smooth skin and shallow eyes. They cook dry and mealy. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.05; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.40. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 40 cts.; peck 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.15; bushel \$2.10; bag (10 pecks) \$4.75.

Improved Peach Blow

—An old favorite for late planting. Color of skin, slightly tinged with pink. Of attractive appearance, and one of the best keepers. Our stock is superior to the old Peach Blow, being rounder in shape and of better quality. The Peach Blow is one of the most dependable late varieties in our list, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat. Very popular all throughout the South. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.80; bushel \$3.30. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 35 cts.; peck 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; bag (10 pecks) \$4.50.



McCormick Potatoes

McCormick

—The McCormick has established itself in popular favor not only because of its smooth white skin and generally attractive appearance, but because of its uniformly heavy yields—some of the biggest crops grown on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland have been McCormicks. The potatoes are oval in shape, have well-distributed eyes, no rough potatoes, peels without waste, and the quality is all that anyone could wish. By mail postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.80; bushel \$3.30. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck 35 cts.; peck 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.10; bushel \$2.00; bag (10 pecks) \$4.50.

SPRAY YOUR POTATOES

Bordeaux Mixture and Insecticides. See page 54.

Spray Pumps. All sizes for the small garden and for large plantings. See page 55.

Dry Powder Duster. Will dust two rows at once as fast as you walk. See page 55.

Postpaid Prices

Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 20 per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo., and Wis., add 40 per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 60 per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 100 per pound to postpaid prices.

Cow Peas

THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP

Facts About Cow-Peas

Found for pound, cow-pea hay is as valuable as clover hay. It is nearly equal in value to alfalfa and wheat bran.

It contains four times as much digestible protein as timothy hay. Horses and mules need no grain through the winter when fed cured cow-pea hay.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow-peas."

Makes a fine feed for work and beef stock and dairy cattle.

Cotton can be grown for three successive years after a cow-pea crop.

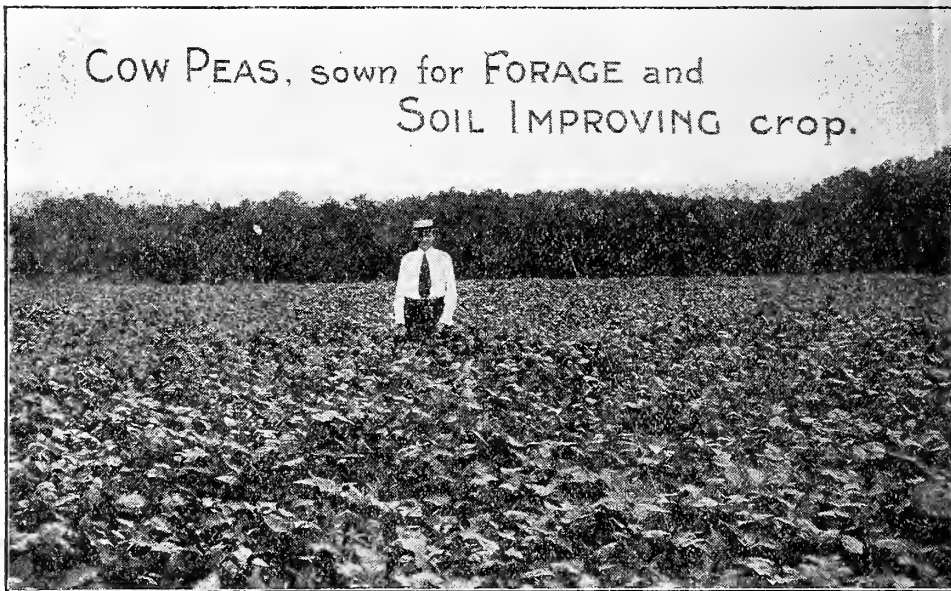
Wheat and oat lands put into cow-peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land.

Does not require expensive fertilizer, but adds nitrogen to the soil and improves its mechanical condition.

They can be grown on any soil that is not too wet.

There is no cheaper way to improve poor land than by growing cow-peas.

COW PEAS, sown for FORAGE and
SOIL IMPROVING crop.



Cow-Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops known. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil; it is considered more economical to cut the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown.

GROWN FOR HAY. they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. Bacon made from hogs fed on it is much sweeter, more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

Cow-Peas, like all other leguminous crops, have the power of extracting nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and storing it in the roots; so that even after the crop is cut, the land is enriched and its condition improved.

When the whole crop is turned under as a soil-improver, it is better to do it after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

FERTILIZING COW PEAS. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are the best fertilizers for cow-peas, and it is not necessary to use fertilizers containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

Brabham —The Brabham Pea is rapidly growing in popularity everywhere. The seeds are similar in appearance to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable where it is desired to save and cure the foliage. One of the best varieties for very poor land. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck, 75 cts.; peck, \$1.30; ½ bus., \$2.40; bushel, \$4.55.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck, 50 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.25.

Red Ripper —Makes almost as large a growth of vine as Wonderful or Unknown, and an enormous yield of hay. A splendid pea for growing with corn or sorghum; medium late in maturing. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck, 75 cts.; peck, \$1.25; ½ bus., \$2.30; bushel, \$4.30.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck, 50 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

Iron —A vigorous grower, the vines growing 4 to 5 feet long, with large dark green leaves that it holds for a long season. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long and well filled. Medium early, a prolific bearer, is never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. It is highly recommended for growing on lands inclined to be pea-sick. The seeds are smaller than the average cow-pea, consequently fewer peas are necessary to plant a given area. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck, 75 cts.; peck, \$1.30; ½ bus., \$2.40; bushel, \$4.55.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck, 50 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.25.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC. Cow-Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans and corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel to one bushel of cow-peas. When Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, sow one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

SOWING COW-PEAS WITH GOLDEN MILLET for a hay crop has proved very satisfactory, making a large yield of most nutritious hay, which is readily salable at good prices.

The **New Era** and the **Whippoorwill** are the best kinds to sow with **Golden or German Millet**, one bushel of peas to three-fourths of a bushel of millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time, and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

WHEN TO PLANT. Cow-Peas can be planted in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant with a grain drill or in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and cultivate two or three times—bigger crops are often made when grown in rows. They may also be put on a grain stubble with a disc drill without plowing. If cut when the pods are turning yellow the hay cures easier and more rapidly than if cut earlier. Leave in the swath till well wilted on top.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM

Groit —A cross between Whippoorwill and New Era that is as early as either, and makes more vine than the New Era. When grown without soy beans or other support, the mass of growth generally averages two feet or more over the field. It is rust-resistant; leaves medium in size, and of a lighter green color than those of the Iron. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck, 75 cts.; peck, \$1.30; ½ bus., \$2.40; bushel, \$4.55.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck, 50 cts.; peck, 90 cts.; bushel, \$3.25.

New Era —There are several good reasons why the New Era pea is so popular; it ranks among the earliest; it is of more erect growth than any other variety, and the seeds are of the smallest of all cow-peas, requiring fewer peas to the acre—three pecks to a bushel per acre will give ample seeding. Its upright growth makes it easy to harvest and cure. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck, 75 cts.; peck, \$1.25; ½ bus., \$2.30; bushel, \$4.30.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck, 50 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

Taylor or Early Crowder —In some sections called Gray Goose. A large speckled pea that makes a large growth of vine, the branches often 6 feet long, a large long pod, and a large yield of shelled peas. The extra long growth provides an unusual amount of vegetable matter for turning under. Matures early and makes an excellent hay. **By mail postpaid, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck, 75 cts.; peck, \$1.25; ½ bus., \$2.30; bushel, \$4.30.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck, 50 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, \$3.00.

Whippoorwill—Sometimes called Shinney Peas. The Whippoorwill is more largely grown than any other cow-pea, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and because of its large yield of both hay and peas. It matures early, makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Has brown speckled seeds that are easily threshed. Recommended where an early variety of unusual growth is wanted. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.30; bushel \$4.30.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel \$3.00.

Wonderful, or Unknown—Makes an enormous growth, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any variety of cow-peas. The vines are of a running habit, and cover more ground and make more hay than any other variety, but make rather fewer pods and fewer peas in proportion. Should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.30; bushel \$4.30.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel \$3.00.

Black—The Black Pea is largely grown on the sandy soils of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, where it makes a fine growth of vine and plenty of peas, but it does well under widely different conditions and soils. On heavy clay land it makes a heavy growth of vine, but produces few seeds. It is a favorite for growing in corn for pasturing hogs, as the peas do not decay readily. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.30; bushel \$4.30.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel \$3.00.

Clay—One of the medium late varieties of cow-peas. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and a good variety for soil-improving. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.30; bushel \$4.30.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel \$3.00.

Mixed Cow-Peas—A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.20; bushel \$4.15.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.85.

WHITE NAVY BEANS

For dry shelled beans for winter use more navy beans are grown than all others combined; the famous Boston-baked bean is made of navy beans. The plant is strong and upright, holds the pods off the ground, preventing injury in wet weather, and matures all at once. The last of June or in July plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, nor after they begin to blossom, and do not cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. A peck plants an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 7½ cts. per lb., bags extra.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer, being rich in oil and protein, they make an ideal food during the moulting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover, and when cured they will thresh easily. It is claimed that sunflowers grown near the house will prevent malaria. Plant and cultivate like corn. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 7½ cts. per lb.

BENE (Sesame Orientale)

Sow to Attract and Feed Quail and Other Game Birds.

A tall annual herb, sometimes 3 to 4 feet in height, producing seed pods, which shatter after ripening, and the seeds—of an oily nature—are produced in great profusion, and much relished by poultry. The oil from the seed is sweet, and is sometimes used for culinary purposes, like olive oil, and the parched seeds are used in confectionery. It is, however, as a crop to attract wild birds, particularly quail, that we chiefly recommend it. The seed is drilled in rows 3 feet apart, as soon as danger of frost is over. Five pounds of seeds are sown to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$3.85.**

Not prepaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.50

Mixed Cow-Peas and Soy Beans—The advantage of growing soy or soja beans with cow-peas will be readily recognized by those who have had trouble in harvesting peas, especially those that make an extra long growth. The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier but the combination of cow-peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.30; bushel \$4.30.**
Not prepaid, ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel \$3.00.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

Cream Crowder—Not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best-flavored table peas. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. **By mail postpaid, quart 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.15.**
Not prepaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.75.

Early Ram's Horn Black-Eye—Not quite as early as Extra Early Black-Eye, but the peas are larger, and it makes a larger growth of vine, so much larger that they are used quite generally as a soil-improver. **By mail postpaid, quart 35 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.65; ½ bus. \$3.00; bushel \$5.80.**
Not prepaid, quart 25 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.25; ½ bus. \$2.30; bushel \$4.50.

Large Black-Eye—The most popular and most extensively grown of all the Black-Eye varieties. The peas are larger, the vines are of taller growth, and they yield more abundantly. They are always in demand, both green and dried. **By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.80; bushel \$5.30.**
Not prepaid, quart 20 cts.; ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$2.10; bus. \$4.00.

Gallavant, or Lady—The peas are the smallest but the sweetest and best flavored of all the edible cow-peas—it probably should not be called a cow-pea. They are prolific bearers and may be used either green or dry. **By mail postpaid, quart 40 cts.; ½ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.15.**
Not prepaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.75.

CANADA FIELD PEAS



Canada Field Peas.

Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen—in this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow 4 to 5 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely a second cutting may be had. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

CULTURE.—Sow in January, February or early in March, one bushel to the acre and plow in 4 inches deep, after which drill in one bushel of Rust-Proof Oats to the acre to hold the vines off the ground; if sown alone sow 1½ bushels to the acre.

Price: By mail postpaid, quart 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.45; ½ bus. \$2.70; bushel \$5.15.

Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.05; bushel \$3.85.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.
POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Soy or Soja Beans

WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS

They will grow on all kinds of soils.

Soy beans have a higher feeding value than cow-pea hay. Soy bean hay is more nutritious than cow pea hay and stock like it better.

As a milk and butter producer soy beans are equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal.

A bushel of soy beans is worth more for feed than two bushels of corn.

They can be hogged down without any harvesting expense. When cut at the proper stage of growth the hay is equal to alfalfa for dairy cattle.

Drought and excessive rainfall affect them less than cow-peas.

It is one of the easiest crops to grow and harvest.

They make a fine hog pasture.

They can be grown with cow-peas to hold the pea-vines off the ground; will improve the quality of the hay and make it easier to cure.

They increase the yield of the following crop.

They make a rich and nutritious hay and one of the cheapest. The beans always find ready sale at the oil mills and for planting.

It is one of the South's most economical soil improvers.

They require no fertilizers except acid phosphate.

FEEDING VALUE. Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of protein, is superior to cow-peas in feeding value and as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. The beans and bean meal contain about 35 per cent of digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone—a bushel of soy beans is worth at least double as much for feed as a bushel of corn. For feeding beef cattle experiments have proved soy beans to be about 50 per cent greater value than cow-peas. They make an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage.

CULTURE. Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre; in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.

Inoculate this Seed with FARMOGERM

INOCULATE. Be sure to inoculate the seeds with soy bean bacteria. Not only will you have assurance of a surer stand but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots.

Wilson Early Black —A very prolific variety, and one of the best where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The De'aware State Experiment Farm, after a most extensive investigation, recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It was found to mature in about 115 days, to stand up well, make pods a good distance from the ground and retain its seed. Its fine stem enables it to cure quickly for hay. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.70; bushel \$5.05.** **Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Virginia —On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about 20 days earlier than Mammoth Yellow, it can be grown further North and throughout the corn belt. The vines make a fine growth, are filled with pods, stand about 3 feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. **By mail Postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.70; bushel \$5.05.** **Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**

Tar Heel Black —About two weeks earlier than Mammoth Yellow and makes almost as tall a growth. The vines stand upright, are not coarse and are well filled with pods. Fully equal to any early variety for hay and seed production. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$4.05.** **Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.**

Ito San —A satisfactory short season variety, coming in 95 to 100 days and averaging 25 to 30 inches high; branches well and easily mown. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 85 cts.; peck \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.70; bushel \$5.05.** **Not prepaid, ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.75.**



SOWING WITH OTHER CROPS. Soy beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop of forage and giving a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cow-peas make a good combination, the beans supporting the pea-vines, and the yield is nearly always greater than of either crop alone. Plant half-bushel soy beans to one bushel cow-peas to the acre. Soy beans and corn is another well recommended combination, the beans being planted in the hill with the corn, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed.

Sorghum and a late variety of soy beans make a good combination, provided the sorghum is not planted too thickly. Sudan grass and soy beans will give a better balanced feed than Sudan grass alone, as its protein content is low, while that of soy beans is high.

Brown —Makes a large and quick growth and very prolific in yield of beans. Probably no variety is so well suited for planting with cow-peas, as they mature nearly together. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$4.05.** **Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.**

Mammoth Yellow —The latest, yet the most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than 3 feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Particularly valuable for Virginia and further South for both beans and forage. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$2.05; bushel \$3.80.** **Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 75 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.**

Hollybrook Early —Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two or more weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow and makes a large yield, both of forage and pods. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick grower. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.55; bushel \$4.80.** **Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.**

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To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Velvet Beans

The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

A Fine Fall and Winter Grazing Crop

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth, better than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time far surpassing cow-peas, and are especially desirable for lands where pea-wilt and nematode attack the cow-pea, as they are immune to these diseases. Velvet Beans are usually planted a peck to half a bushel to the acre in rows 5 feet apart, 2½ to 3 feet apart in the row. As a soil improver they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as cow-peas, but as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.—In the South, Velvet Beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose is one of the best crops for the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. They should be allowed to grow until December, or until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining is plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the productiveness of the soil.

Velvet Beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in five-foot rows, three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. It furnishes most nutritious and fattening food, and is considered the cheapest method of fattening cattle; at the same time the roots and what is left of the vines when turned under make a good soil-improver.

Inoculate this
Seed with
FARMOGERM



Velvet Beans Growing in Corn.

BUNCH VELVET BEANS

Recommended for planting in orchards or in cornfields where a heavy growth is desired for forage or soil improvement, that at the same time will not cover or pull down the corn. On ordinary land it grows about two feet high, spreading out for several feet, and if planted 15 to 18 inches apart is claimed to produce nearly as much forage as the vining varieties. It is about three weeks later than the 100-day bean. The ease with which the crop can be handled compared with the running varieties makes the Bunch Velvet Bean particularly desirable. **By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40; ½ bus. \$2.55; bushel \$4.80, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 55 cts.; peck \$1.00; ½ bus. \$1.85; bushel \$3.50.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

100 DAY or SPECKLED VELVET BEAN

Although it will not mature the pods in one hundred days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther North than the common Velvet Beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil-improver. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10; ½ bus. \$2.00; bushel \$3.70, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 40 cts.; peck 70 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.30; bushel \$2.40.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEAN

The Osceola has given excellent results in Virginia, and even more northerly sections, as a forage crop. In Virginia we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the Early Speckled or 100-Day, with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It also has the advantage of being free from the itching furze which makes other velvet beans rather disagreeable to pick. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.20; ½ bus. \$2.15; bushel \$4.05, bags included.**

Not prepaid, ½ peck 45 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.45; bushel \$2.75.

FLOWER POTTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.

POTS AND SAUCERS CANNOT BE MAILED.

Charge will be made for packing at 35 cts. for orders amounting to \$3.00 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.



Diameter	Dozen	Per 100.	1,000
2-inch	.25	\$1.50	\$13.00
2½-inch	.30	1.75	15.00
2½-inch	.35	2.00	17.00
3-inch	.40	2.75	23.00
4-inch	.50	3.75	34.00
5-inch	.90	6.50	60.00
6-inch	1.50	9.50	90.00
	Each.	Dozen	100.
7-inch	.25	2.25	17.00
8-inch	.30	3.15	24.00
10-inch	.60	6.25	49.00
12-inch	1.20	12.25	96.00

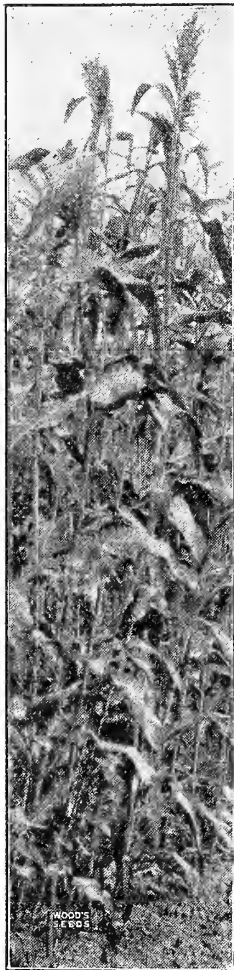
SAUCERS			
Diameter.	Each	Dozen.	100.
5-inch	.06	.50	3.50
6-inch	.08	.75	5.50
7-inch	.10	1.00	7.00
8-inch	.14	1.30	9.50
10-inch	.25	2.25	15.75
12-inch	.30	3.25	23.50

SHALLOW POTS

Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diameter.	Each.	Dozen.
6-inch	\$.16	\$ 1.50
7-inch	.25	2.25
8-inch	.30	3.00
10-inch	.60	6.00
12-inch	1.15	11.50

Sorghum and Sugar Cane



Sugar Drip Sorghum.

CULTURE.—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, on a rich, well drained clay loam, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Sorghum may be grown with cow peas and soy beans either in rows or broadcast.

Sugar Drip

Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of forage nor in the amount of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.

For my syrup crop this year I used your Sugar Drip, and must say that in my twenty-five years of syrup making, during which time I have made around forty-five or fifty thousand gallons, Sugar Drip makes the sweetest, best tasted syrup I ever made. I can sell it for a dollar a gallon easier than I can any other at fifty cents.—S. A. GILREATH, Bartow County, Georgia.

Early Amber Cane

One of the earliest sorghums and makes a good syrup, but is generally grown for feeding. It furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; 5 to 6 lbs. plant an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-foot rows. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.

Early Orange Cane

About ten days later than Early Amber Cane, but makes a taller and more leafy growth. It makes a good syrup, but not as much nor of as fine quality as Sugar Drip. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two or more cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after each cutting. Requires the same quantity per acre as Early Amber. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.

Milo Maize

A wonderfully drought-resistant non-saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.

Milo Maize.



Shallu.

Shallu or Egyptian Wheat

A non-saccharine sorghum that has proved of special value in dry seasons—few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out from the root; three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut it when at the dough stage, and it will quickly start growing again, and a second crop, as good as the first cutting, may be had. When grown as a grain crop the tops are cut and cured in a dry place, and threshed like other grains. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground; it is of high feeding value, and will take the place of corn. The seed heads are large and well filled with grain; when ground the flour makes excellent pancakes. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$8.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.

Feterita

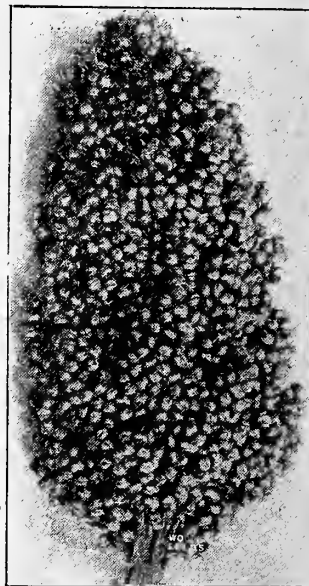
Feterita was introduced by the Department of Agriculture and has given most excellent results, particularly in dry seasons and when grown on dry land. In many respects it is like Kaffir Corn, but earlier, has a softer grain, and is adapted to all the purposes for which Kaffir Corn is used. It makes a heavy growth, stools heavily, as many as six to eight shoots that grow as tall as the main stalk come from a single root. It is among the earliest of the non-saccharine sorghums, and where the season is long may be planted after wheat is cut. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$4.75.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 7 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.

Kaffir Corn

Kaffir Corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but cannot kill it—it starts off again with the first rain; it can be grown with cowpeas, holding the peavines off the ground and making a better feed, and all kinds of stock like it. The grain as well as the plant makes fine feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk. When grown with cowpeas sow broadcast one peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of peas; sown alone three pecks to a bushel broadcasts an acre; in drills 6 to 8 lbs. plants an acre in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Plant from after the ground is thoroughly warm till early in June. **By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$4.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.



Kaffir Corn.

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 To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
 To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

TEOSINTE



Teosinte.

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high, gives some idea of what an enormous yield may be had from Teosinte—the Louisiana Experiment Station reported a crop of more than 50 tons on an acre. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes an excellent fodder, starts immediately into growth again, and will give several more cuttings as large as the first; we have known it to yield five cuttings a season. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contain 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 lbs. plants an acre. **By mail postpaid, oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.90; 10 lbs. \$5.35.**

Not prepaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.65; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

BEGGAR WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER

Beggar Weed deserves a better name, for it is a nitrogen-gatherer, makes a hay rich in protein and relished by stock, and is of real value on thin sandy land and pine barrens for pasture or hay; it is even more fattening than alfalfa and cow-peas. Once established, it reseeds itself and little care is needed to secure a crop year after year. It grows 5 to 7 feet high on good land, but should be cut when coming into bloom, or when 3 to 4 feet high; at this stage it makes a highly nutritious hay. It makes a fine cover crop, especially for orchards. The seeds germinate slowly, so the land should be clean before planting, so that weeds will not smother the young plants. Sow when frost is over and until the middle of June, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre, in 3-foot drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast. **By mail postpaid, lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.10; 10 lbs. \$5.85.**

Not prepaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

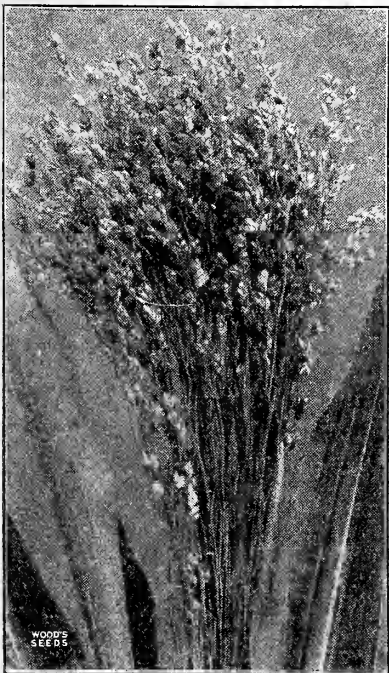
BROOM CORN

The brush is used for making brooms, and should be straight and of a bright color. In addition to the brush, the seeds make a nutritious feed. Any land that will grow corn is adapted to broom corn. Delay planting till the ground is thoroughly warm; plant 4 or 5 inches apart in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows and cultivate like corn. 6 lbs. plants an acre.

Illinois Standard

—The tallest variety; makes a long, fine, straight brush. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$7.75.** Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

Broom Corn Culture.—A back on growing and marketing broom corn, \$1.00 postpaid.



Broom Corn.

GOLDEN, or GERMAN MILLET

Golden or German Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown after wheat is cut, and leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. It is a common mistake to suppose that it is particularly exhaustive to the land. It is exhaustive if allowed to stand till the seeds form, but millet should be cut when coming into flower, as after that stage the woody fibre forms in the stem and the hay is hard and unpalatable. Cut at the proper time, it makes a splendid hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, disking and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whip-poorwill or New Era is becoming quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut when the millet is coming into bloom, regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas. Grown together, the yield is larger than when either is grown alone.

To have the finest millet hay sow thickly, not less than a bushel to the acre, from the middle of May till the end of July. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and a poorer hay. Do not sow common or Western millet, as it does not do well in the South.

TENNESSEE GROWN.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.65, bags included.

Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots $5\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots $4\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb., bags extra.

SOUTHERN GROWN.—By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 85 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.95; 50 lbs. \$3.40, bags included.

Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots 6 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots 5 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots $4\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 4 cts. per lb., bags extra.



Golden or German Millet.

JAPANESE, or BARNYARD MILLET

Called Billion Dollar Grass in the West.

Distinct from other millets; grows 4 to 6 feet high yielding an enormous crop that in quality is equal to cornfodder and is relished by stock. Sow in May, June or July 20 lbs. to the acre broadcast; or sow in 15-inch drills and cultivate until it is 18 inches high. When green, feed a moderate quantity at first,

gradually increasing the quantity as the animals become accustomed to it. **By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.55; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.25.**

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 10 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called Pencillaria.

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. **By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 50 lbs. \$11.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 10-lb. lots 22 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 20 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 18 cts. per lb.



Pearl Millet.

Dwarf Essex Rape

**THE ECONOMICAL PASTURE CROP
FATTENS SHEEP WITHOUT GRAIN**

**A Quick and Cheaply Grown Pasturage for Sheep,
Hogs, Cattle and Poultry.**

Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing

**Sow it as early as possible—late March or early April is not too late.
3 to 4 lbs. plant an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.**

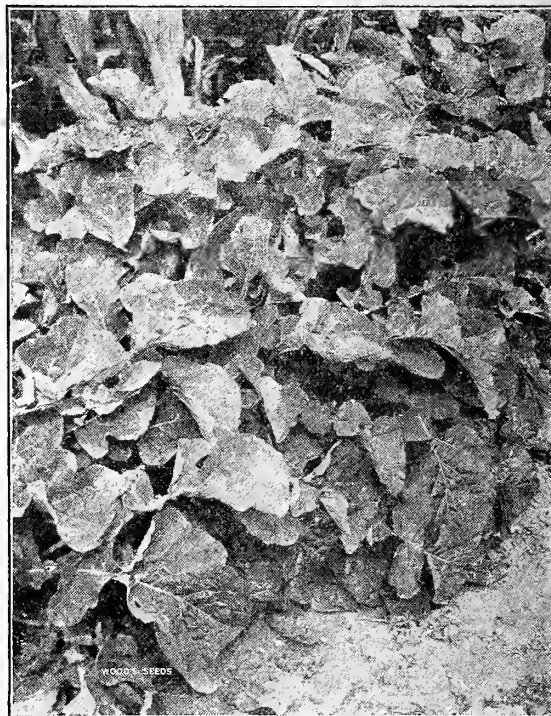
Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 3 to 4 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 to 60 cts. per acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the land can be made ready, the earlier the better, but sowings as late as April have been very successful. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally, the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

Sow it again next fall to have grazing during the fall, winter and spring. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$5.75, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 10-lb. lots 11 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 9 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 8½ cts. per lb., bags extra.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

FARMOGERM

**For Growing
BIGGER
Crops**

Farmogerm is guaranteed to be a pure culture of active, vigorous nitrogen gathering bacteria. It is put into patented bottles so made that fresh filtered air is supplied to the bacteria in sufficient quantities to keep them fresh and active, and also prevents the admission of harmful and injurious germs.

Farmogerm will keep fresh and active for years.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, in his 12th Annual Report, makes the following statement, based on his careful observation and check on a test with Farmogerm on something over 10,000 acres of legume crops in that State:

"From the results of the inoculation of various Legumes, the Commissioner is firmly of the opinion that it will pay all farmers to inoculate all legumes, even where they are at present successfully grown, because of the great increase in Nitrates supplied by high-bred bacteria over that supplied by any germs natively present in the soils."

We can supply Farmogerm for the following crops:

Alfalfa	Japan Clover	Velvet Beans
Red Clover	White Clover	Garden Beans
Sapling Clover	Vetch	Garden Peas
Crimson Clover	Cow Peas	Lima Beans
Sweet Clover	Soy, or Soja Beans	Beggar Weed
Alsike Clover	Canada Field Peas	Sweet Peas
Burr Clover	Peanuts	

Always state crop for which inoculation is wanted.

12-acre size, \$9.00; 3-acre size, \$2.50; 1-acre size, \$1.00; ¼-acre size, 50 cts. (this size is put up for garden beans and peas and sweet peas only).

**Use It
For Increasing Your Crops
and
For Improving Your Land**

They increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quick growth and earlier maturity.

They enrich the soil for future crops and increase the permanent value of the farm.

They leave a heavy deposit of nitrogen in the soil for the benefit of the following crop.

All legume crops and the land on which they are grown will be benefited by inoculation.

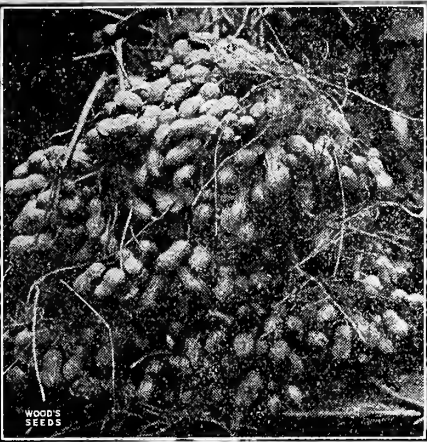
Farmogerm bottles are only partly filled so that water can be added and the mixing done without using other utensils. After adding water and mixing, sprinkle over the seeds, mix thoroughly, spread them out to dry and they are ready to be planted.



Nitrogen Nodules on Soy Bean Root

Peanuts

Any soil that will grow corn or cotton will grow peanuts; on light sandy or loamy soils there are few crops more profitable. In addition to the yield of nuts, the hay is superior to alfalfa in fat and almost equal in protein. After the oil is extracted the meal ranks with cottonseed meal and linseed meal in feeding value. Compared with corn, an acre of peanuts will make nearly three times as much meat. Another fact, not generally known, is that peanuts are legumes and gather nitrogen from the air like clover.



Spanish Peanuts.

Inoculate this Seed with FARMOGERM

Culture. Plant the shelled nut in May or early in June, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows and cover 1 to 2 inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly from the time the vines start until the nuts begin to form. When harvesting loosen the roots with a plow, pull the vines with the roots attached, allow them to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts downward. Cross stakes or brush should be set at the foot of the stake to hold the vines off the ground.

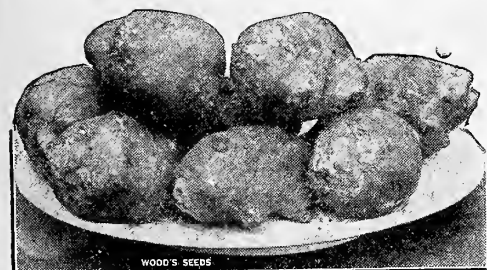
Valencia Peanuts

The Valencia fills the demand for a peanut that is larger and containing more nuts than the common varieties. It is splendidly adapted for growing on the light sandy soils of the South Atlantic Seaboard, where it has yielded uniformly satisfactory crops. The pods are large, well filled, usually containing three or four nuts, and of such handsome appearance that they find ready sale at top prices. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$8.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 17 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes 700 bushels having been grown on an acre of good land, but 300 to 400 bushels is nearer the average crop.



WOOD'S SEEDS

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers. They also make an excellent table dish when boiled or served as a salad, and the best brands of pickles all contain artichokes.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes; they also stand considerable drought. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. **By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 70 cts.; peck \$1.15; ½ bus. \$1.95; bushel \$3.65, bags included.**

Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 80 cts.; ½ bus. \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Spanish Peanuts

Although not as large as other kinds, there is no peanut grown that so entirely fills the pod nor can compare with it in sweetness and flavor. There is also a marked freedom from pops, so frequently found in the large varieties when grown under unfavorable conditions. They can be grown closer than most varieties, are more easily cultivated and gathered, as the nuts, which are clustered around the base of the plant, cling firmly to the roots, and no peanut is more readily cured. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

Virginia Bunch Peanuts

Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts have grown rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they mature about a week earlier; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the rows; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$4.25; 50 lbs. \$7.75, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 15 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 12 cts. per lb.

Improved Virginia Peanuts

The biggest, brightest peanuts always have preference when the market is depressed, so you cannot be too careful about the peanut you grow. There is no peanut of the running type that will yield better crops with as small a percentage of pops as our selected stock of Improved Virginia Peanuts. They are uniformly large, and when grown on light sandy land will produce nuts of that bright attractive appearance demanded by the best trade. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 25 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$8.25, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots 16 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots 14 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots 13 cts. per lb.

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To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

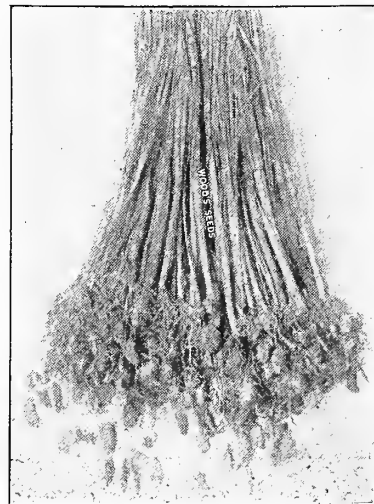
To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

CHUFAS Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field in search of them and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1½ pecks plants an acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85; ½ bus. \$3.35; bushel \$6.40, bags included.**

Not prepaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; ½ bus. \$2.85; bushel (40 lbs.) \$5.50.



Chufas or Grass Nuts.

Cotton Seeds

Our cotton seeds are selected from the best yielding crops grown in districts not infected by the boll weevil. Under no circumstances will we sell cotton seeds from infected sections.

Seed Selection

It has always been a wonder to us why many cotton farmers were willing to plant cotton seeds without regard to selection or pedigree. They take it as it comes from the gin, generally mixed, entirely unfit for planting, and regardless whether or not the parent plants were good producers. Cotton seeds for planting are entitled to the same care in selection as is corn—we no longer take the best ears in the corn crib and plant them, but plant well-bred corn that has been selected in the field for size, type of stalk and ear, well covered ear with a good depth of grain. The same care is exercised in breeding up our stocks of cotton seeds. Plant our selected cotton seeds and get the most profit from your planting.

Wood's Ingold Cotton

Wood's Ingold Cotton was bred up with two distinct objects in view—earliness and yield. We wanted a cotton early enough to get ahead of the boll weevil, but yield must not be sacrificed. Ingold, because of its earliness, usually makes a good crop before the boll weevil can have a chance to hurt it. It makes a heavy stalk with large branches starting close to the ground. Every branch is heavily fruited, often bearing 150 to 200 bolls to the plant. We believe we are perfectly safe in claiming that Ingold will yield from 10 to 15 per cent more to the acre than the cottons as generally planted. We have reports of numerous crops of two bales and more to the acre. Although bred for earliness, it continues bearing till late in the season, is unusually storm-resistant, holding the cotton in the boll remarkably well. Another point in its favor is its adaptability to a variety of soils, doing well on stiff soils as well as light, sandy land. On average land it will yield at least 39 per cent lint with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch staple. In addition to earliness and yield, the grower who bred our Ingold had constantly in mind a type that was disease resistant. In this respect it is a distinct success, for it has proved its wonderful ability to resist disease when planted in infected territory. His breeding methods have been thorough and systematic to keep Ingold at the very highest point in earliness, productivity and disease resistance, all necessary if you are to get ahead of the boll weevil and make a profitable crop. Cotton, like corn and all other crops, has a tendency to revert or go back, so that it is only by persistent and skillful selection, saving seed stocks only from plants that conform to all requirements that our Ingold has been brought to a high degree of earliness, disease resistance and productivity.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 30 lbs. \$3.20, bags included.
Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 30 lbs. (bushel) \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

Postpaid Prices Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.
POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.
To Cuba, add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

POISON THE BOLL WEEVIL. Arsenate of calcium and arsenate of lead will kill the boll weevil and you can apply them with a Dry Powder Duster to two rows at once as fast as you walk. The insecticides are offered on page 54, the duster on page 55.

Cook's Improved Cotton

Cook's Improved Cotton is one of the few early maturing types of the large boll cottons recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for sections of the cotton belt infested or about to be infested by the boll weevil. This cotton grows a large and strong stalk, and fruits exceedingly well. It is not a cluster cotton, with heavy, thick foliage, but one that limbs out well, starting close to the ground.

It should be planted on average fertile lands in 5-foot rows, and the plants spaced 18 inches apart. Where the lands are very rich, 6-foot rows should be used for the best results.

It has a good upland short staple, and should give an average turn-out at the gin of 40 per cent lint.

This variety is not only recommended for boll weevil sections, but has been very generally grown in North and South Carolina for several years past, and is rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading varieties of cotton in the sections where it has been grown. We cannot recall an adverse report about Cook's Cotton from all the growers to whom we have sold it; every report tells about entirely satisfactory crops.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 30 lbs. \$2.95.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 30 lbs. (bushel) \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Improved King Cotton

In sections where the boll weevil is prevalent or where the season is short, an early maturing cotton is absolutely necessary, even regardless of the size of the boll or length of lint. The Improved King will make its crop as early as any small and medium boll cotton except our Ingold. It makes a 3- to 4-foot plant with many small branches, and will average 38 per cent lint of medium length. Its greatest value lies in its quick maturity and good quality; for the northern section of the cotton belt, especially North Carolina and South Carolina, it is an ideal variety, as it makes its crop in a short time and opens quickly.

Our crop of Improved King is grown with the greatest care to insure purity of type, and every precaution is taken to prevent mixture when the seeds are ginned. Our stock has an

established reputation and we use every care to protect it.
By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 30 lbs. \$2.95.

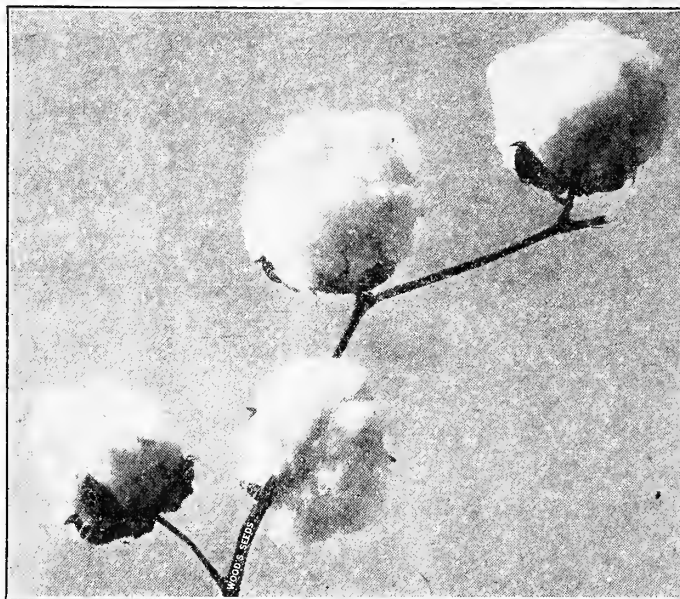
Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 30 lbs. (bushel) \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Cleveland Big Boll Cotton

A hardy, drought resistant cotton that opens its boll early enough to escape the boll weevil, and is rapidly displacing other big boll cottons in infected sections. It makes a medium sized stalk with branches sturdy enough to support the large heavy bolls. The staple is about an inch long, is strong and heavy, and averages 40 per cent lint. It is as free from disease as any big boll cotton and our seeds are grown in a section free from boll weevil. It can be described as a cotton with a big boll, one that will give an inch staple, will turn out 40 per cent lint, is early enough to beat the boll weevil and make a big crop to the acre. In a test of twenty-six stocks of cottons tested for yield, etc., in North Carolina, Cleveland Big Boll produced more lint to the acre than any other.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.35; 30 lbs. \$3.20, bags included.

Not prepaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 30 lbs. (bushel) \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$8.00.



WOOD'S SEEDS

About Warranting Seeds—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows: "We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

Name

(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address **very plainly**.)

Post Office

R. F. D. No. **Box No.** **State**

Express Office (if different
from Post Office)

Freight Depot

County State

State how you want goods shipped
by placing an **X** in proper space.

Parcel Post.	Express.	Freight.
100	100	100
200	200	200
300	300	300
400	400	400
500	500	500
600	600	600
700	700	700
800	800	800
900	900	900
1000	1000	1000

Date

P. O. Order

Express Order _____

Check or Draft

Cash

Stamps

Total

Do not write in
this space

Please use Name and Number of Article in Catalog when Making up Your Order—This will Help Us to get Your Order Filled Promptly.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

RICHMOND, VA.

WOOD'S SEEDS

About Warranting Seeds

—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it is understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows: "We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Do not write in
this space

Date

P. O. Order

Express Order _____

Check or Draft

Cash

Stamps

Parcel Post.	Express.	Freight.
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Total

Please use Name and Number of Article in Catalog when Making up Your Order—This will Help Us to get Your Order Filled Promptly.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

Special Reduced Prices on Fertilizers

Since copy for Fertilizer prices in this Catalog was furnished our printer, we have been enabled to make certain reductions, and we now give our customers benefit of the following reduced prices on **Wood's High-Grade Fertilizers, Sheep Manure, etc.:**

	Analysis.	Per 200-lb. bag.	Per ton.
Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer	2-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	\$3.60	\$35.00
Corn Fertilizer	1.21-10-1	3.30	32.00
Standard Vegetable Fertilizer, 50 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.25	3-8-3	4.10	40.00
Market Grower Fertilizer	4-8-1	4.10	40.00
High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer	6-8-1	4.80	47.00
Lister's Standard Superphosphate ...	3-9-1	4.60	45.00
Standard Potato Fertilizer, 100 lbs., \$2.25	3-8-4	4.20	41.00
Sweet Potato Fertilizer	2-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1	3.60	35.00
Standard Bone Meal	3-22	4.50	44.00
Acid Phosphate, 16 per cent.		2.30	22.00
Lime Marl		1.00	8.00
Land Plaster		1.70	15.00
Sheep Manure, per 25 lbs., 75c.; 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.40; ton, \$45.00			
Nitrate of Soda, per 10 lbs., 60c.; 25 lbs., \$1.20; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.40; 200 lbs., \$6.30; ton, \$62.00			

Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any postoffice in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage.

"Not prepaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Notes About Parcel Post

Weight limit to 1st, 2d and 3d Zones 70 lbs; in other zones, 50 lbs. If your order exceeds these weights we can divide into two or more packages.

Bulk limit to all zones, 84 inches.

Poisons cannot be sent by parcel post.

Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 50 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 300 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 600 to 1,000 Miles	Sixth Zone 1,000 to 1,400 Miles	Seventh Zone 1,400 to 1,800 Miles	Eighth Zone All over 1,800 Miles
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00

Page	
Acid Phosphate.....	1
Alfalfa.....	64
Alfalfa, Green Cut.....	57
Arsenate of Calcium.....	54
Arsenate of Lead.....	54
Artichoke.....	5, 87

Page	
Asparagus.....	5
Asparagus Roots.....	38
Asparagus Bunch- ers.....	55
Asparagus Knives.....	55
Barley.....	77
Beans, Garden 6, 7, 8, 9 Beans, Navy.....	81
Beans, Soy or Soja.....	82
Beans, Velvet.....	83
Beets, Garden.....	10
Beet, Stock Feed- ing.....	11
Beggar Weed.....	85
Bene.....	81
Bird Seed.....	38
Black Leaf "40".....	54
Blue Stone.....	54
Bone Cutters.....	61
Bone Meal.....	1
Bordeaux Mixture.....	54
Borecole.....	20
Broccoli.....	5
Brooders.....	62

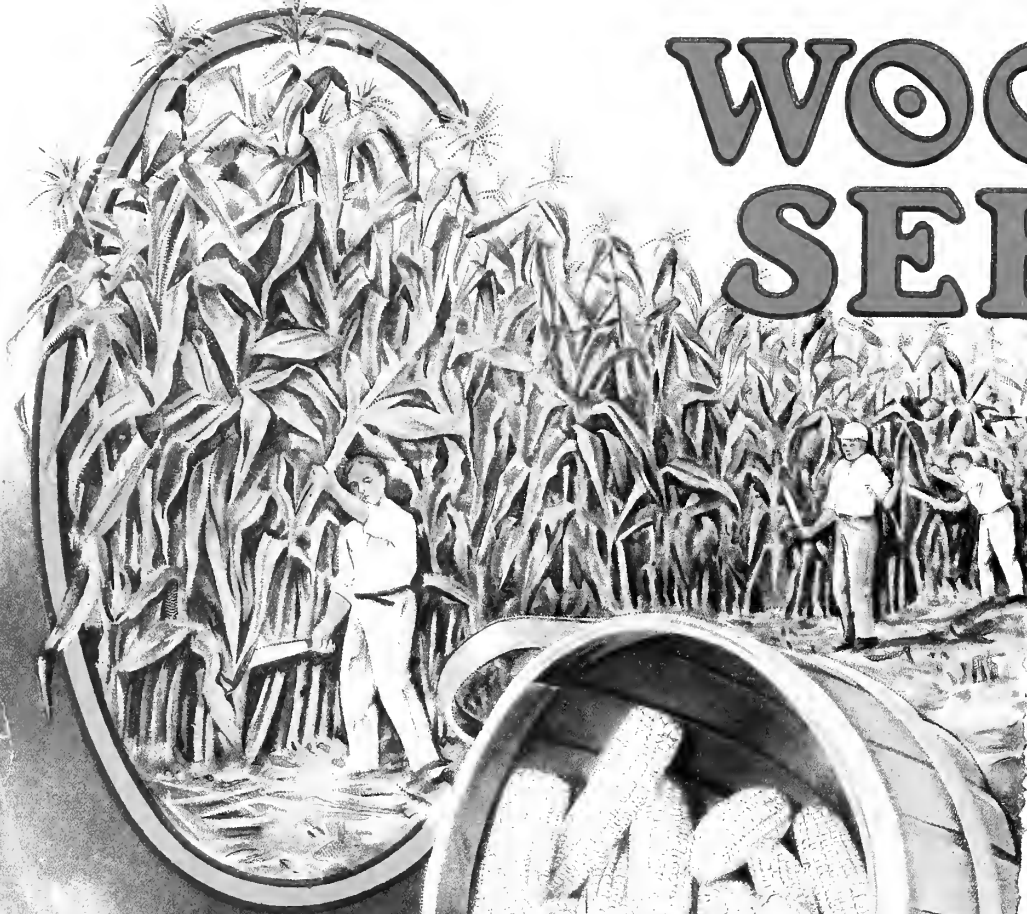


INDEX

Page	Page
Broom Corn.....	85
Brussels Sprouts.....	5
Buckwheat.....	77
Bug Death.....	54
Bulbs.....	53
Cabbage.....	12, 13, 14
Caladium Bulbs.....	53
Canada Field Peas.....	81
Cane, Sugar.....	84
Canna Bulbs.....	53
Cantaloupe.....	22, 23
Caponizing Sets.....	61
Carbola.....	58
Carpet Grass.....	69
Carrot.....	15
Cauliflower.....	11
Celery.....	16
Celeryiac.....	16
Chinese Petsai.....	14
Charcoal.....	57
Chufas.....	87
Cholera Rem- edies.....	58, 59
Clovers.....	63, 64, 65
Collards.....	14
Conkey's Poultry Remedies.....	59
Coops, Shipping.....	59
Copper Sulphate.....	54
Corn, Garden.....	18, 19
Corn, Field.....	73, 74, 75
Corn, Pop.....	19
Corn Salad.....	14
Cotton.....	58
Cow Peas.....	80, 81
Cress.....	11
Cucumber.....	17
Cultivators.....	56
Cultures, Inoculat- ing.....	86
Cymling or Squash.....	33
Dahlia Bulbs.....	53
Diarrhoea Rem- edies.....	58, 59
Drills, Seed.....	56
Egg Boxes and Crates.....	59
Egg Plant.....	20
Egg Tester.....	61
Endive.....	20
Fertilizers.....	1, 72
Fish Oil Soap.....	54
Peterita.....	84
Flower Pots.....	83
Flower Seeds.....	40 to 52
Forks, Spading.....	56
Formalin.....	76
Founts and Feeders.....	60
Gape Remedies.....	58, 59
Garden Tools.....	56
Gherkin.....	17
Gladioli Bulbs.....	53
Gourds.....	20
Grasses.....	66 to 72
Grit, Poultry.....	57
Grit & Shell Boxes.....	60
Gumbo or Okra.....	26
Hedge Shears.....	56
Herbs.....	38
Horse Radish.....	20, 38
Hovers, Poultry.....	62
Hygrometers.....	61
Incubators.....	62
Inoculating Cul- tures.....	86
Insecticides.....	54
Kaffir Corn.....	84
Kale.....	20
Kerosene Emul- sion.....	54
Kohl Rabi.....	20
Labels, Pots and Tree.....	56
Land Plaster.....	1
Lawn Enricher.....	72
Lawn Grass.....	72
Leek.....	20
Leg Bands.....	61
Lettuce.....	21
Lice Killers.....	58, 59
Lime Sulphur.....	54
MacNair's Chicken Powder.....	58
Madeira Roots.....	53
Mangel Wurzel.....	11
Meat Scrap.....	57
Melon, Musk.....	22, 23
Melon, Water.....	24, 25
Millet.....	85
Mill, Bone.....	61
Mills, Grist and Grinding.....	61
Milo Maize.....	84
Mole Trap.....	56
Moss.....	56
Mushroom Spawn.....	25
Mustard.....	26
Nasturtium.....	26, 47
Nest Eggs.....	61
Nitrate of Soda.....	1
Oats.....	76
Okra, or Gumbo.....	26
Onion.....	27
Onion Sets.....	26
Oyster Plant or Salsify.....	31
Oyster Shell.....	57
Parcel Post Egg Boxes.....	59
Paris Green.....	54
Parsley.....	26
Parsnip.....	30
Pasture Mixtures.....	70, 76
Peanuts.....	87
Pearl Millet.....	85
Peas, Garden.....	28, 29
Peas, Cow.....	80, 81
Peas, Canada.....	81
Pencilaria.....	85
Pepper.....	30
Petsai, Chinese.....	14
Pigeon Food.....	57
Planet, Jr., Tools.....	56
Plants, Vegetable.....	38
Plaster, Land.....	1
Plows, Garden.....	56
Potatoes.....	78, 79
Pots and Saucers.....	83
Poultry Supplies and Remedies.....	57 to 62
Powder Dusters.....	55
Pruners.....	56
Pumpkin.....	31
Rabbit Food.....	57
Radish.....	32
Raffa.....	56
Rape.....	86
Rhubarb.....	31
Rhubarb Roots.....	31, 38
Roup Remedies.....	58, 59
Rust's Poultry Prep- arations.....	58
Ruta Baga.....	37
Salsify or Oyster Plant.....	31
Sea Kale.....	10
Seed Sowers.....	69, 70
Shallu.....	84
Shears.....	56
Sheep Manure.....	1, 72
Slug Shot.....	54
Soluble Oil.....	54
Soy, or Soja Beans.....	82
Sorghum.....	84
Spading Forks.....	56
Spinach.....	33
Sprayers and Dust- ers.....	55
Spray Materials.....	54
Spring Pasture Mix- ture.....	76
Squash or Cymling.....	33
Stimulant.....	52
String, Jute.....	56
Sugar Cane.....	84
Sulpho Tobacco Soap.....	54
Sulphur.....	54
Sunflower.....	81
Sweet Peas.....	52
Swiss Chard.....	10
Teosinte.....	85
Thermometers.....	61
Thy-Cresol.....	54
Tobacco.....	39
Tomato.....	34, 35, 36
Tools, Garden.....	56
Tuberoses.....	53
Turnip.....	37
Vegetable Plants.....	38
Velvet Beans.....	83
Velvet.....	77
Water Glass.....	58
Watermelon.....	24, 25
Weeders.....	56

WOOD'S SEEDS

1922



WOOD'S FAMOUS ENSILAGE CORN

OFFICES AND SALESROOMS.
11 S. FOURTEENTH NEAR MAIN ST.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENTS:
S. 14TH ST ADJOINING MAYO'S BRIDGE.
13-15-17 SOUTH 14TH ST.
423-5-7-9 NORTH 16TH ST.
STORAGE WAREHOUSES:
1410 EAST CARY ST. AND 1401 ROSS ST.
BRANCH STORES:
1707 EAST FRANKLIN ST.
COR SIXTH AND MARSHALL STS.

T.W. WOOD & SONS,
RICHMOND, VA.